

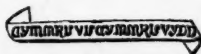
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PREFACE TO VOL. XIII.

IN the present volume the series of accounts of early remains in Anglesey and Caernarvonshire will be found continued with regularity ; and to them are added the first portions of an interesting examination of the domestic architecture of South Pembrokeshire, so long a *desideratum* in the archæological history of South Wales. It is to be hoped that similar researches will be carried on in other counties of the Principality, and laid before the Association. The notice of members is particularly called to the skill and fidelity with which these papers are illustrated.

Valuable contributions to family and county history will be found in the case of Glamorganshire, due to the industry of Mr. G. T. Clark ; for Montgomeryshire, to Mr. J. Youde Hinde ; and for Anglesey, to the author of the account of the Hollands, etc. In all of these great care has been exercised in the compilation of the accounts from authentic sources, as well as in their illustration.

An interesting controversy on Celtic etymology will be observed in the "Correspondence," carried on with great acuteness and courtesy; but the Editorial Subcommittee would gladly find more attention paid to the "Archæological Notes and Queries," many of which are calculated to lead to researches of no small value.

The Report of the Meeting at Hereford, at the end of the volume, will be found one of the most interesting issued by the Association.

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Archæologia Cambrensis.

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THE LORDS OF AVAN, OF THE BLOOD OF JESTYN.

THE pedigrees of the Welsh families in Glamorgan, differing somewhat in detail, concur to recognise the lords of Avan, or Aberavan, as descendants in the male line from Caradoc, one of the sons of Jestyn, lord of Glamorgan, by Angharad, daughter of Elystan Glodrydd. This descent, moreover, differs from, and is superior to, every other Welsh pedigree in the county, in being capable of proof to within one generation of the founder, by original documentary evidence; and to the founder and his father, by the evidence of received historians. Caradoc, the eldest son of Jestyn, and his descendants for several generations, were the patrons of the municipal borough of Aberavan, and liberal benefactors to the adjacent Abbey of Margam, in which many of their bodies found a resting-place. In return for these favours and this confidence, the politic and grateful monks and burgesses preserved the names and actions of the donors, and have transmitted them to our times.

The borough of Avan-Burgus was a part of the manor or lordship of Avan Wallia, sometimes called the "serjeantry" of Avan, originally granted, says Meyric, to Caradoc ap Jestyn; no doubt out of his father's domains, and remarkable as having been held by grand serjeantry; this manor and Coyty being, in the opinion of

Mr. Floyd, the only instances in the county of that honourable tenure.

Avan-Burgus lay on the west bank of the Avan river, at its junction with the sea, and according to the survey of 1659, included the parish of Aberavan, and extended over that of Baglan as far as the Nedd river. The municipal act commissioner was unable to settle this question, but he mentions the possible extension of the old boundary to the Nedd. Eastward, the Corporation claimed to the mid-river, while the lord of the adjacent manor of Havod-y-Porth put in a cross-claim to the western bank. The lower verge of the borough was a marshy level, whence the sea was with difficulty shut out by a dyke or sea-wall; the maintenance of which, in the adjacent parishes of Baglan and Briton Ferry, was for centuries the duty of a commission of magistrates, who levied local rates for that purpose. Among the records printed in the Appendix is an indenture (75 A. 44) dated 6 Dec. 1349, between the abbot of Margam and John Lange and Jevan ap Philipot of Avene, by which the abbot grants them a lease for their lives of eight acres of arable land in his demesne of Terry's Grange, on condition that they repair and maintain the abbot's sea-walls in the marsh of Avene against all the dangers of the sea, at their own charge, excepting as concerns the *goutes*, or logs of wood, which, though provided by the abbot and custagers, are to be removed or replaced by the labour of the repairers. They also may feed cattle on the walls, so as not to injure them. If the water flowing over the walls so injure them that they cannot without great peril be repaired between two complete tides of ebb and flow, the abbot is to aid them, etc.

The old corporate borough has fallen into some decay, but the modern Port Talbot, rising in its stead, gives great encouragement to commerce; and under the energy and capital of Mr. Vivian and the Cwm-Avan Company, the surrounding district is becoming wealthy and populous, the marsh bids fair to be a fertile field, and

the sounds of industry are heard up the rugged defiles of the Avan and along the margin of the venerable groves of Margam.

The original borough franchises were conferred by Caradoc ap Jestyn, with the consent of the lord of Glamorgan, his immediate feudal superior. They were confirmed and extended by Morgan, Lleisan, and others his descendants, and confirmed generally by Edward le Despenser, when, on the extinction of the male line of Caradoc, the serjeantry escheated, or perhaps was sold, to the lord, who thus became also the patron of the borough and the church.

The extant borough charters, three in number, are now happily in the safe possession of Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, one of the members for the county, and proprietor of a large portion of the marsh of Avan. Other charters, and excerpts and translations of charters, are preserved in the Harleian collection of charters in the British Museum, and in the very valuable private collection of Mr. Francis of Swansea. Others relating also to Margam, are given in the *Monasticon*, and one or two have been selected from the papers of Mr. Talbot of Margam, and made public by the late Rev. J. M. Traherne. It is believed that the Harleian, borough, and Francis charters have not before been printed, as the two latter now are by the courtesy of their owners. If Mr. Traherne's samples fairly represent the bulk of the Margam papers, those documents must be of a valuable character; but of this nothing whatever is known.

From these various sources the pedigree now given has been compiled, but some points in it are still open to a moderate difference of opinion. The writer has derived much aid from the critical knowledge of Mr. Jones of Fonmon Castle, and of Mr. Floyd, as well as from Mr. Burtt of the Record Office, whose name almost necessarily finds a place in all researches of this character.

One of the borough charters by Lleisan ap Morgan, unfortunately without date, but not later than the latter

half of the thirteenth, or very early in the fourteenth century, preserves its original seal of arms of three chevrons, of which an accurate representation by Mr. Utting is given in the Appendix. This is believed to be the earliest seal of arms, perhaps the earliest positive evidence of the use of coat-armour by a pure Welsh lord, in South Wales, either existing or known to have existed; and it is further curious as proving the truth of the early attribution of the chevrons to the descendants of Jestyn. The usual and most probable opinion is that the Welsh chief, in adopting a Norman custom, paid a compliment to his liege lord, De Clare, Earl of Gloucester; but others, with far less of probability, have thought that the chevrons were an earlier Welsh emblem, adopted heraldically by De Clare in compliment to his new inheritance; to the exclusion of the canton, thought to have been the original coat of the family.

Commencing with I, GWRGAN, of whose existence and fatherhood of Jestyn there can be no doubt, the pedigree of Avan will be as follows:

II. JESTYN ap Gwrgan, by his second wife Angharad, daughter of Elystan Glodrydd, whose territory lay between Severn and Wye, among many other children, was father of—1, Caradoc; 2, Rhys, who had lands between the Nedd and the Tawe and at Llanilid, and who is mentioned in a confirmation charter by John (6 Jany. 9 John, 1208), which, among other donations, enumerates “ex dono Resi filii Justini, concedentibus filiis suis Joverd et Oern et Hoel, terram de Sancto Ilth cum ecclesia et omnibus pertinentiis suis.” (*New Monast.* v, 259.) Jestyn, according to the best authorities, was slain in 1092, at which time many of his sons were certainly of age; and his eldest, even by the second wife, could not have been less than twenty years old.

III. CARADOC ap Jestyn, lord of Avan or Avene, as it is usually spelt in the charters, is reputed to have built the castle which long stood there, on the right bank of the river, near to the church; and he enfranchised the

borough, probably in rivalry with that of Kenfig, enfranchised previously by the superior lord. Caradoc, who may be assumed to have been born not later than 1078, married a sister of Prince Rhys, whose name of Gwladys is said to occur in a Margam charter. By her he had—1, Morgan (75, B. 31); 2, Meredydd (75, B. 28), who married Nest; 3, Owen; 4, Cadwallon. Giraldus, who, in 1188, mentions these sons, and their relationship to Prince Rhys, adds that Cadwallon killed Owen from malice, and was himself crushed by the falling of a castle wall. Owen was the owner of a greyhound celebrated for fidelity to his master, and which, on his death, William Earl of Gloucester gave to Henry II. (Gir. Camb., cap. vii.)

There is no charter by Caradoc in the Museum; but Mr. Traherne was aware of a charter by him, as "Caradoc ap Jestyn," to Morgan,—no doubt among Mr. Talbot's papers,—and in which his wife's name is given as Gwladys. Caradoc or Cradoc is also named in the confirmation charter to Morgan by King John (15 May 6 John, 1205), as follows:

"Ex dono Morgani filii Cradoci, et hominum ejus, quicquid habent in territorio Novi Castelli.....Ex dono Morgani filii Cradocy, Puntlimor.....Ex dono Morgani filii Cradocy quicquid habet in marisco de Aven, et Rossamerin, et communem pasturam in montanis inter Taf et Nethe." (*N. Monas.*, v, 741.)

Caradoc was dead in 1188, and supposing him to have lived to the age of seventy, would have died in 1148.

IV. MORGAN ap Caradoc, lord of Avan, called by the Welsh Morgan "Arglwydd," or the lord, probably from his relationship to Prince Rhys. He did homage, with other Welsh lords, to Henry II, at Gloucester, in 1175; and in 1188 guided Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus from Margam across the treacherous sands of Avan and Neath, to their next stage at Swansea. His parentage and connexion with Avan are also established by King John's charter of 1205, already cited; and in another confirmation, by the same king, to Neath Abbey in 1208, cited afterwards in the account of Lleisan his grandson,

whence it appears that Morgan gave to that house various lands between Avan, Neath, and Tawy.

There exists in the Museum a curious charter, printed below, by this Morgan ap Caradoc, in which he confesses "that nearly thirty years before, in the time of Abbot Conan, he granted to Margam common of pasture in his woods and plains; and then, some years later, in the time of Abbot Gilbert, made the gift the subject of a formal charter. At which time the monks of Neth had nothing to do with his land in the hills in the direction of that vill." Unfortunately, however, "in the year 1205, overcome by lust of money, he gave a charter of part of this same pasture to the monks of Neath"; and to this he testifies in writing, that the truth may be known, and all controversy between the two houses on this account the more readily brought to a close. (Harl. Chart. 75, B. 31.)

The Margam confirmation charter mentions a donation by Roger and Kenewrec, of lands in the marsh of Avene, which their father held of Morgan ap Caradoc:—

"Ex dono Rogeri et Kenewrec filiorum Wian totam terram quam pater eorum tenuit de Morgano filio Karadoci in marisco de Avene. Ex dono eorundem communionem pascuarii totius terræ eorum in bosco et plano, et aisiamenta in aquis et viis et cæteris necessariis." (*N. Monas.*, v, 259.)

Another charter (75, B. 4) of about 1246 is tested by Leysan ap Morgan and Morgan and Cradoc his brothers; and another by Morgan mentions Leysan and Owein as his brothers. This would give as the issue of Morgan ap Caradoc,—1, Leysan; 2, Morgan; 3, Owen; 4, Cradoc, who probably died in the interval between the two charters. An Aberavan charter, by Thomas de Avene, in 1349, of which only a translation is preserved, alludes to and confirms the gifts of Morgan ap Caradoc to Margam, and of his sons Leysan and Owen.

Morgan is also named as the father of Leysan in another borough charter to the same Thomas in 1350. This Morgan is also recorded in an endorsement upon a

Margam cartulary roll, inspected by Mr. Traherne, as having betrayed his hostage:

"Morgan ap Cradoc tradidit Canaythen filium Roberti ab Eynon obsidem pro se domino suo Willimo Comiti Glovernie [et] per modicum tempus rebellavit contra dominum suum. Hoc audito Comes precessit erruere oculos obsidis et remittere ad..... In recompensatione oculorum Morgan dedit ei terram de Rossowlin, et ille ex consensu domini sui dedit ecclesie beate Marie de Margan." (*Coll. Top. et Gen. v, 20.*)

Canaythen and Alaythen are, no doubt, the same person. Owen ap Alaythen and Rese his brother test, with Morgan Gam, Rese Coh's abjuration deed of 1230-1240; and about 1246 (75, B. 4), Owen ap Alayth grants certain stone coal mines to Margam; and Lleisan ap Morgan, as the superior lord, tests and adds his seal to this deed. Also charter 75, C. 25, cites a concord of 1246, to which Owen, Rese, and Cradoc, sons of Alayth, were chief parties. Canaythen, or Alayth, who was so shabbily treated by Morgan, was a considerable person, and his sons seem to have continued to hold and to grant lands in the district.

Morgan was alive in 1206, and dead in 1209, so that he probably died in 1207-8; in which case, if only of age at his father's presumed death, he would have been seventy-nine years old. The Welsh pedigrees marry Morgan to Wenllian, daughter of Ivor Bach, and give him, besides Lleisan and Morgan-Gam, five sons and two daughters.

v. LLEISAN ap Morgan, lord of Avene, was no doubt of age in 1204, when he was in command of two hundred Welshmen:

"Rex etc. Vicecomiti Gloucestrie etc. Liberate dilecto et fideli nostro Willo. de Breosa x marcas ad opus LEISANI Walensis filii MORGAN qui veniet in servitium nostrum cum cc. Walensibus et etc. Windesora 28 Mar." (*Lib. Roll, 5 John, p. 88.*)

As the family of De Braose were lords of Gower and Kilvey, this entry points to a connexion between Lleisan and those lordships, which will be seen to have been actually the case.

Lleisan is next mentioned among the Neath benefactors in King John's confirmation charter of 1208 to that abbey. It there appears that he had confirmed the very considerable gifts of his father Morgan; thus shewing that he was then head of the family, and in possession of the property. These gifts comprehended land between Avan and Nedd, from Portwer to Mariet; sixty acres of arable land next his houses, the whole of the island within the great Pill, all the land outside the Wold, and common of pasture and all the land between Avan and Thawi:

"Ex dono Lisanti filii Morgan totam terram quam idem Morgan eis dedit in perpetuam elemosinam inter Avene et Nethe; videlicet Portwer, et inde usque ad Mariet. Sexaginta quoque acras terræ arabilis proximas domibus suis; et insuper totam insulam illam quæ est intra magnam Pullam, et totam terram quæ est extra Valdam, et etiam communionem pascuarii, et totam terram ipsius inter Avene et Thawi." (*N. Monas.*, v, 259.)

Lleisan seems to have died, without issue, before 1228, leaving his brother Morgan his heir.

v. 2. MORGAN ap Morgan, the next lord of Avene, was no doubt the well known Morgan Gam (*cam* or *gam* meaning "the crooked,"—*camus*, and applied either to bandy legs, as in the hero of Agincourt; or, as in the present instance, to a squint caused by the loss of an eye). When a son bore his father's name, it was the universal custom in Wales to give him a to-name by way of distinction; and this was usually derived from some personal peculiarity, as "Vachan" or "Bach" (the less), "Tew" (the fat), "Coch" (the red), "Ddu" (the black); all of which, and many others, were in frequent use. This practice makes it almost certain that Morgan ap Morgan bore some distinguishing epithet, and highly probable that he was the Morgan Gam of the Margam charters.

By charter 75, C. 21, without date, Morgan Gam gives to Margam his whole common of pasture between Avene and the Neath boundaries, the monks paying forty pence annually. They also have a place for a cowshed. This

charter bears the seal of Morgan Gam, with his effigy as a mounted knight, and the legend "Sigillum Morgani Gam."

In his confirmation charter to Margam, reprinted here, Morgan ap Morgan, with his brothers Lleisan and Owen, alludes to his claims on the new castle at Newcastle, as possibly to be decided by arms. This claim supports the Welsh pedigrees in their assertion that the Avene family held the whole territory from the Crumlin brook to the Ogmore river, on the right, or west, bank of which the new castle still stands. The charter is, nevertheless, by no means intelligible. Why should Morgan lead his brothers, Lleisan being the elder? And how came he, then a cadet, to be in a position to covenant? The Welsh account was that Jestyn, while lord of Glamorgan, granted to Caradoc the whole territory between the Ogwr river and the Crumlin brook, long the western boundary of the lordships; and that Fitzhamon, on his refusal to do homage, deprived him of the lands from the Ogwr to the Avan, upon which the lord's town of Kenfig, and subsequently the Abbey of Margam, were founded. (Iolo MSS., p. 394.) And this the charter bears out as regards the Ogwr.

It is not known when Morgan Gam was born, but this event may safely be placed as early as 1180, since in 1204 his elder brother, Lleisan, was in military command. Morgan does not appear to have adopted his brother's political views, for in 1227 he was in arms against the Earl of Gloucester; and being taken, was sent to England, and kept there till the next year. The *Annals of Margam* thus relate the occurrence:

"Eodem anno [1227] G. Comes Gloucestræ cepit Morganum Cam, quem compedibus vinctum misit in Angliam, illumque ibi in custodia firma servare præcessit.....Hoc anno [1228] Morganus Cam, datis obsidibus G. Comiti de Clara, solutus est vinculis." (*A. de M. in loco.*)

The only error was in letting the prisoner free too soon, for in 1232 he burned the earl's vill of Kenfig. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1862, p. 278.)

Morgan Gam affixes his seal, as lord of Avene, to Rese Coh's charter (75, B. 40), which, though without date, cites a deed of 1234. Bishop Elias tests the charter, and he died May 1240; but, in truth, Morgan Gam himself died, say the *Annals of Tewkesbury*, in February 1240, and was buried at Margam. (*Ann. de Theok. in loco.*) Hence the mandate of Henry III to the Welsh chieftains in 1245 is addressed "filio Morgan Gam."

The patent roll of 5 Edward III (1331) adds some further information about Morgan Gam. It states that Matilda, daughter of Morgan Gam, married Gilbert de Turbervill, and had from her father in frank marriage the manor of Landimor in Gower, which was afterwards claimed by another Gilbert de Turbervill, their descendant and heir, whose elder male line ended in two co-heirs, whose representatives became, through the elder, Scurlage and Mansel; and through the younger, De la Bere and Basset. (Rot. Pat. 5 Ed. III, p. 8.) This connexion with Gower is further supported by an *Inquisitio p. m.* of 13 Ed. II (No. 62), which shews that John de Braose had given the vills of Leisaneston and Kettehill (in Gower) to Morgan Gam.

Thomas de Avene's borough charter of 1349 mentions Morgan Vychan and Sir Lleisan as sons of Morgan Gam.

vi. Sir LLEISAN ap Morgan Gam, lord of Avene. The repetition of this name in (probably) three succeeding generations, in each as Lleisan ap Morgan, and in the first two dying childless, has created considerable confusion in the genealogy. It was exceedingly popular in the family; and its occurrence in the neighbourhood of Neath, renders very probable the claim of some of the older families in that valley to descend from the house of Avene.

Harleian charter 75, C. 25, shews that "Lleisan ap Morgan Cham" was in possession of the lordship in 1246; and that of Owen ap Alayth (75, B. 4) calls him Lleisan the son of Morgan, and mentions his brothers, Morgan and Cradock. He also appears as Lleisan ap Morgan in a charter (75, C. 42) of May 1249, and in the borough

charter of the same year. It is uncertain whether the borough charter with the seal of arms is to be attributed to this Lleisan or his nephew, but probably to the latter.

VI 2. MORGAN VACHAN ap Morgan Gam, lord of Avene, appears to have been next brother to, and heir of, Sir Lleisan. He is mentioned as a son of Morgan Gam in the borough charter of 1249; and in an extent cited by Mr. Floyd as taken on the death of Richard de Clare, about 1263-4, is said to hold half a commote in Walshery by the tenure of a heriot of his horse and arms at his decease. He was father, as it would seem, of another Lleisan. The Welsh pedigrees marry him to the heiress of Kilvey, and give him also a son called Rhys; whence claimed descent the Lleisans of Baglan, and through them the Pryces of Briton Ferry and other families now mostly extinct. According to the Chronicle in the *Archæol. Camb.* (p. 282), Morgan the son of Morgan Gam, married the daughter of Walter de Sully in 1276. He seems to have died in 1288, according to the Chronicle printed in the *Archæol. Camb.* for 1862 (p. 281), "anno 1288 obiit Margan Dominus de Avene viij idus Augusti" (6th August).

Walsingham mentions Morgan as in rebellion in Glamorgan in 1294-5. There is no Morgan in the family at that date, whose existence can be proved; but he may have been one of their numerous cadets of Baglan or elsewhere.

"Quidam etiam, Marganus dictus, Wallenses australes concitans, Comitem Gloverniæ Gilbertum, qui progenitores suos exheredeverat, de terra sua quæ Glamorgan dicitur, expulit et fugavit." (Walsingham, *Hist. Angliæ*, ed. 1863.)

VII. LLEISAN ap Morgan Vachan, or D'Avene, lord of Avene, described as the son of Morgan Vachan in a borough charter. According to the Chronicle, Morgan, son of Morgan Gam, married, in 1276, a daughter of Walter de Sully. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1862, p. 282.) This date is scarcely consistent with the known period of Morgan Gam, and perhaps relates to this Lleisan.

On the death of the last G. de Clare, the escheats for

1314-15 (8 Ed. II, No. 18) shew that Lleisan held a commote with royalty by serjeantry, which in the partition of the estates between De Clare's sisters was taken as equal to three knights' fees.

During the local rebellion of Llewelyn Bren, which at one time for a moment was serious, Lleisan adhered to the cause of order, and defended Kenfig Castle, which stood on his own borders. He afterwards petitioned the king for repayment of his expenses of upwards of forty marks. The petition is lost; but the king's letter of 12 March, 1315 (Close Roll, 8 Ed. II, memb. 13), addressed to Barth. de Badlesmere, Custos of Glamorgan, is preserved, and given below. Edward remarks quietly that Lleisan only did his duty, and defended his own property; but that he wishes to be gracious to him, and therefore Badlesmere is to permit him to retain twenty marks already had by him on account, and this sum will be allowed in the accounts of the Custos.

This Lleisan is regarded by Mr. Jones as the grantor of the borough charter, with seal of arms, given afterwards. Lleisan was father of John and Thomas de Avene, both mentioned in Penrice agreement of 1340. He died before 1328, when his son was lord.

VIII. Sir JOHN de Avene, knight, lord of Avene, Sully, and Kilvey, so styled as witness to a local charter (75, C. 25) of 28 June, 1328, and at the head of a charter by himself on the Wednesday in Epiphany, 6 Edw. III, January 1333. He was therefore in possession as early as 1328. Sully, no doubt, came by Maud, daughter of Walter de Sully, either Sir John's mother or his grandmother. This manor must have come to the Avenes between 1315 and 1328, since at the former date it was held by William de Briwes, probably by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Raymond de Sully. How the acquisition was made, whether by inheritance on Elizabeth dying childless, or by purchase from her and De Briwes, is not known.

The charter of 1333 runs in his own name and that of Isabel his wife, and of Thomas their son. *The Golden*

Grove Book (G. 1033) says he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Barry, knight, which Sir Thomas was living in 1307. A writ of 11 Ed. III (24 Sept. 1337), directing the postponement of a levy of five hundred Welsh lances, picked men from South Wales, is addressed to John de Langeton, William Brown, John de Avene, Howel ap Howel, chevalers, Griffith Dun, and John Norreys. In the following year (26 Feb. 1338) the same persons were ordered to select six hundred men, half archers, half with lances, picked men, fitly armed with bows and arrows and lances, and clothed in one suit; which force, accompanied by nine hundred and fifty archers and lances from other parts of South Wales, they were to lead to Ipswich, to embark there at Easter. (*N. Fœd.*, ii, 1016-7.) Sir John d'Avene, Sir John de Langeton, and John le Norreys, appear together as witnesses of a charter by Abbot William of Neath in 1341.

Sully has not been celebrated for remaining long in one family, and the Avenes did not long hold it. Mr. Floyd states that before 1349 it was exchanged by John de Avene with Hugh le Despenser for Briton Ferry, which manor John held at the death of Despenser, 8 Feb. in the above year, with the serjeantry of Avene, estimated at three knights' fees, and worth £40. Sir John probably died before 1349, the date of his son's charter to Margam, in which mention is made of his father's gifts to that house.

In the inquisition upon the death of Hugh le Despenser, 23 Ed. III (1349-50), among his possessions is returned "Avene manerium cum membris." As Coyty Castle is also in the return, which was never vested in the chief lord, it is probable that this was a mere occupancy during a minority; which, however, must have terminated in that year, since Thomas grants a charter on 10th Feb. 1349.

There exists a curious declaration by Sir Robert de Penrice of Penrice, dated 1340, and printed afterwards, which is full of particulars of the Avene family. It mentions Thomas, son of Mons. Leysan Davene, as hold-

ing a charter of feoffment of the manor of Sully by John Davene to the parson of Sully; covenants between Thomas le Blount and Leysan Davene; an indenture of the lands in Kylvei, that Mons. Leysan gave to Mons. John; a charter that Sir David Alweyne enfeoffed Mons. John Davene of the signory of Avene; an indenture by which Leysan enfeoffed John of the lands of Avene and Talgarn; an indenture by which Sir Robert Dunffreville, parson of Penmark, enfeoffed Thomas son of John Davene, and Maud his wife, of the lands of Kylvei, etc.

Penrice was to deliver these charters to Thomas, son of John Davene, when he asked for them. Should Thomas die without heirs of his body, they were to go to his brother William. Failing Thomas and William, they were to go to the lord of Gower. It appears, therefore, that John and Thomas were sons of Leysan; and that John had two sons only, Thomas and William. The Welsh pedigrees give him a daughter, married first to Cynvrig Vachan, and secondly to Griffith Gethyn; and this second match is supported in some degree by John's charter of 1333, which confirms to Griffith Gethyn ap Madoc ap Rese certain lands in Kylvei. Robert, son of Griffith Gethyn, witnessed a charter by his first cousin, Thomas Davene, in 1352.

IX. THOMAS de Avene, lord of Avene, (Briton Ferry) and Kilvay, of age on or before 16 Edw. III (1342-3), when he joined his father and mother in a grant of lands in Kilvay to Griffith Gethyn ap Madoc ap Rees. (Francis MSS.) In a grant of lands to Margam, 10 Feb. 1349, the translation of which is preserved (*N. Mon.*, v, 741), he is in possession; and for his soul's good, and that of his father and mother and others, gives certain lands in the marsh of Avene, which he had by exchange from the Lady Margaret de Avene in her free widowhood; and, paying a tribute to the magnificence of the structure of the monastery, he confirms all the previous grants of his predecessors and their vassals; notably what the monks have from Morgan ap Cradoc, from Lleisan and

Owen the sons, from Morgan Cam, from Morgan Vaghan and Sir Lleisan, sons of Morgan Cam; and from his own father, Sir John de Avene. Lady Margaret may have been Morgan Vachan's second wife.

Thomas de Avene also granted a charter, 26 April, 1350, to his English burgesses and chencers of Avene, in which he mentions Sir John his father, and recites and confirms the charter of Lleisan ap Morgan already cited. Another charter by Thomas, dated the Sunday after the feast of St. John Lateran, 24 Ed. III (9 May, 1350), is addressed to Jervard, d ap Heylin, and relates to lands in Avene. There is also a charter by "Thomas Davene" in the collection of Mr. Francis, in which he styles himself "dominus de Kilvey," no doubt because he therein grants land "dominio meo de Kilvey." The grantee is Lewelin ap David Gor (Goch) ap Jevan ap David ap Lewelin. It is dated, Kilvey, 11 March, 26 Ed. III (1352).

The time of Thomas's death is not known. It must have been before 1373, when Edward le Despenser granted a charter to "his" burgesses ("burgensibus nostris") of Avene. It is this charter which marks the change of the property, about which the escheats and inquisitions, as printed by the Record Commission, are not clear. Hugh le Despenser and Elizabeth his wife, relict of Giles de Badelesmere, at his death, 8 Feby. 1349 (23 Ed. III) were seized of "Sully manor, and Avene manor with its members." This clearly must have been as chief lords only. Edward le Despenser and Elizabeth Burghersh his wife, in 1375-6 were seized of the fee of Sully and the serjeantry of Avene. In 1376-7 the manors of Avene and Sully were in possession, with other Glamorgan manors, of John Daundeseye and others, probably as trustees for the Despensers.

Kilvey, no doubt, reverted to the lords of Gower. Thomas Earl of Warwick, lord of Gower, held the forest of Kilvey, 43 Ed. III and 5 Hen. IV. Sir Robert Gons-kill and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Duchess of Norfolk, held, as her dower, one third of the manor and lordship

of Kilvey; and 8 Hen. IV, Thomas Mowbray, Earl Mareschal, was seized of the other two parts of Gower and Kilvey, lordships and lands.

The descent of Briton Ferry is not recorded; but it is not improbable that it passed to the collateral heir, and so descended to the family of Pryce, so long seated there.

The deed in Norman French, already referred to, and printed below, also from the collection of Mr. Francis, though it contains a number of curious facts, relates to the later descents of the Avan pedigree. It is part of an indenture between Sir Robert de Penrice of Penrice and Thomas, son of Mons. Leysan Daveme, dated Penrice, 13 July, 14 Ed. III (1340), by which Sir Robert acknowledges the receipt of certain deeds and covenants, to deliver them up on demand, first, by Thomas son of Mons. John Davene; and on his death, without heirs of his body, to his brother, William Davene. The documents are:

1. A charter of enfeoffment of the whole manor of Sully to Sir Maiou, parson there, by Mons. John Davene.
2. A letter of all the goods and chattels of the manor.
3. A foot of a fine levied in Cardiff, touching the same manor.
4. Indenture of covenants between MM. Thomas le Blount and Leyson Davene.
5. A charter given in Kylvai by M. Leysan to M. John Davene.
6. A charter by which Sir David Alweyne enfeoffed M. John Davene of all the signory and lands of Avene.
7. A charter by which M. Leysan enfeoffed M. John Davene with all the lands of Avene and Talgarn.
8. A charter by which Sir Robert d'Umffrevill, parson of Penmark, enfeoffed Thomas, son of Mons. John Davene, and Maud his wife, with the lands of Kylvai.
9. A letter *del entendance* of all the tenants in Kylvai.
10. A letter of recognizance of the lands in Kylvai under le Sieur Robert de Singleton.
11. An obligation for 1,000 livres to Sir David Alweyne.

12. A letter of defeasance of the said 1000 livres.

Thomas, son of Mons. John Davene, is clearly the ninth lord of the subjoined pedigree, who, having an heir of his body, excluded his younger brother William. Mons. John was as certainly the son of a Lleisan, who owned the estates in his day, and who therefore can scarcely have been other than the Mons. Leysane of the indenture; in which case, Thomas, his son, was probably a younger brother to John. The parsons of Sully and Penmark were, no doubt, feoffees for certain legal purposes only. Mons. Thomas le Blount appears for the first time; but it is generally believed that the Avan heiress married a Blount, who exchanged the estates with Despenser, and left the county. This covenant, however, points to an earlier connexion, which may have something to do with the appearance of Sir Robert d'Umfrevill, the parson of Penmark, in an Avene deed.

Mr. Floyd, by far the highest authority for the early Norman history of Glamorgan, shews that Sir John le Blount married Elizabeth the heiress of Penmark, and his widow in 1362. She founded a chantry in Athelny Abbey; and among the souls to be prayed for, were those of Sir William Blount and Maud his wife, and Sir Henry d'Umfrevill and Isabel his wife. Whether Elizabeth was the daughter of an Umffrevill, or the daughter of the heiress of that name, is uncertain; but she certainly had Penmark, and this renders the usual version of the match between Blount and the Avan heiress more probable.

X. JANE de Avene is reputed to have married Sir William Blount; and they are said to have exchanged their lands with the Despensers against others in the north of England, and to have migrated thither. The match has not as yet been discovered among the numerous pedigrees of Blount; but, having regard to the incessant blunders with female names in the Welsh pedigrees, and the fact that Thomas d'Avene's wife was a Maud, it is not impossible that Maud may have been also that of the heiress, and that she and her husband may

be the persons named in the Athelney obit, 8 Richard II (1284-5), already cited. Meyric writes of a Sir George Blunt of Salop as their lineal descendant.

The charter of Edward le Despencer to the borough of Avan shews that this lordship had passed from the family of Avan before 1373; and the Courtney Register at Lambeth shews that Lady le Despencer presented to the parish church of "Avene" in 6 Nov. 1389.

Among the valuable collection of Welsh MSS. preserved at Peniarth, is a book of Glamorgan pedigrees particularly strong in those of the pure Welsh families, and unusually ample in the details of the cadet branches. The handwriting is of the age of Charles I. This volume contains the following pedigree of the house of Avene, which is here given because, though in some important points incorrect, it is that usually received by the Welsh.

II. JESTYN ap Gwrgan by Angharad, daughter of Elystan Gloddryd, his second wife, had—1, Caradoc; 2, *Madoc*, lord of Ruthyn; 3, *Rees*, lord of Solven; 4, *Riwallon*; 5, *Geraint*; 6, *Nest*, married Einon ap Collwyn; 7, *Gwenllian*, married Trym ap Maenarch; 8, *Morgan Hir*.

III. CARADOC ap Jestyn married Gladys, daughter of Griffith ap Rhys ap Twdor, and had—1, Morgan; 2, *Retherch*; 3, *Meredyth*; 4, *Bredyr*; 5, *Wrgan Hir*.

IV. MORGAN ap Caradoc married, first, Gwenllian, daughter of Ivor Petit, lord of Senghenydd; and second, daughter of Madoc ap Cynan. By Gwenllian he had—1, Morgan; 2, *Lleisan*; 3, *Owen*; 4, *Cadwell*; 5, *Morgan Gam*, whose daughter and heir, Maud, married Sir Paen Turberville.

V. MORGAN VYCHAN, lord of Avan, married, first, Jennett, daughter of Elidur ap Rhys; and second, Ellen, daughter of Grono ap Einon, lord of Cilvae, by whom he had—1, *Lysan*; 2, *Rees*, who married Maud, daughter of Edward de Sully by a daughter of Adam ap Ivor Hir, and was ancestor of Thomas of Brigan; 3, *Howell*; 4, *Hopkin*; 5, *Jevan*; 6, *Gladys*.

VI. Sir LLEISAN de Avan married a daughter of Sir Thomas de Barry, and had

VII. Sir JOHN de Avan, married a daughter of Sir Thomas de Barry, and had

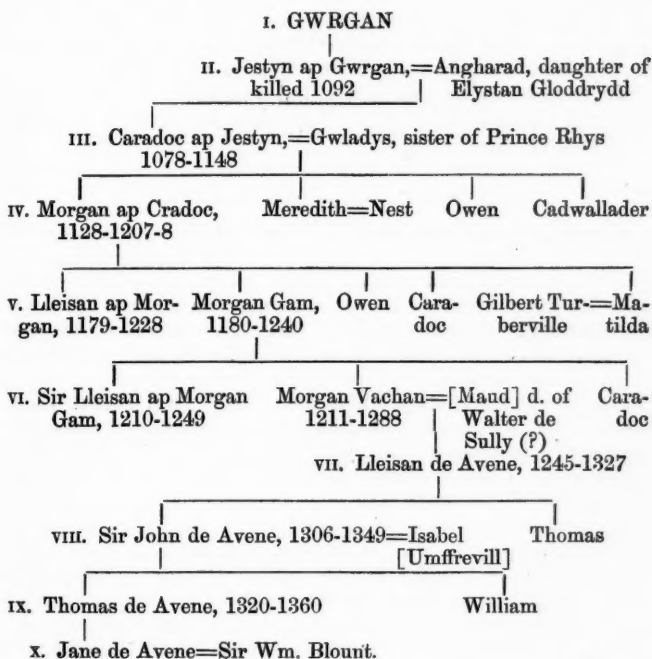
VIII. THOMAS de Avan, who gave the lordships of Avan, Cilvae, and Sully, to the lord of Glamorgan. He married a daughter of Sir John Blunt of the North, and had—1, *Thomas* de Avan; 2, Morgan.

IX. MORGAN de Avan married a daughter of Brayn of the Forest, and had

X. WILLIAM de Avan married a daughter of Llewelyn ap Jevan Mady, and had

XI. JENKIN de Avan married Eva, daughter of Morgan ap William, and had

XII. ELIZABETH, who married William Mathew.



APPENDIX.

Morgan pro Domo de Margan de communi pastura sua ex parte de Neth. [Br. Mus., Harl. Ch. 75, B. 31.]

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Morganus filius Caradoci salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et dedisse monachis de Margan communem pasturam et aisia-menta terre mee in bosco et in plano tempore Conani Abbatis fere triginta annis transactis. Postea vero tempore Gileberti Abbatis pluribus jam annis transactis eandem donacionem eis expressius incartavi sicut carta quam inde haberit testatur cum monachi de Neth eo tempore nichil omnino haberint de terra mea in montanis que est ex parte de Neth anno autem ab incarnatione domini millesimo ducentesimo quinto cupiditate victus propter pecuniam quandam partem ejusdem pasture monachis de Neth incartavi. Hoc testimonium veritatis ideo scripto mandavi ut nota sit omnibus veritas et controversia inter duas domos de eadem pastura facilius et justius terminetur.

[A fragment of an oval seal of red wax attached. On it the figure of a knight riding, to the right, is partly visible. Legend, + SIGILLVM MAR(GANI).

[Brit. Mus., Harl. Chart. 75, B. 28.]

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Moraduth filius Karadoci salutem. Sciatis quod quoniam receptus sum in plenam fraternitatem domus de Margan tunc recepi et ego domum ipsam et omnia que ad ipsam spectant et maxime grangiam illorum de Lantmeuthin cum omnibus catallis et pertinentiis suis in custodia et protectione mea sicut propria catalla mea. Et tunc concessi et dedi assensu uxoris mee Nest et heredum meorum pro salute anime mee et Karadoci patris mei et uxoris mee Nest et omnium antecessorum meorum eidem domui in perpetuam elemosinam aisia-menta in bosco meo in usus grangie sue de Lantmeuthin quantumcumque opus habuerint ad meirimonium et ad focalia et communem pasturam terre mee quantumcumque opus habuerint in usus ejusdem grangie ad boves et equos et porcos et animalia pascualia. Et hoc totum warentizabimus eis et aquietabimus ego et heredes mei ut habeant et teneant hoc totum libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio et consuetudine et omni exactione sicut ulla elemosina liberius teneri potest. Et quoniam eis hanc donacionem feci dederunt michi monachi pre-

dicte domus de Margan c. solidos karitatis intuitu. Hiis testibus, Henea sacerdote Willielmo sacerdote de Sancta Juleta domina Nest uxore predicti Moraduth Kenewrec filio Madoc Madoc filio Kadugan Isac Sedan Rogero filio Wiawan Evelin portario.

Endorsed.—Carta Moredach de husbote et heybote.

[A large circular seal of brown wax remains attached, bearing the device of a twisted branch, like the head of an abbatial crook, and the legend, + SIGIL(LU)M MOREDVC FILII CARADOCI.]



Carta Morgani Kam de communa pastura, etc.
[*Brit. Mus. Harl., Cart. 75, c. 21.*]

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Morganus Kam salutem in domino. Noveritis universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam communem pasturam mee inter Avenam et divisas que sunt inter dictos monachos de Margan et monachos de Neth tam in marisco quam in metis ad usum vaccarum suarum et ceterorum animalium. Ita ut dicti monachi habeant et teneant dictam pasturam et utantur ea bene et in pace libere et quiete sine contradictione mei vel heredum meorum reddendo inde mihi vel heredibus meis quadraginta denarios annu-

atim ad festum Sancti Andree pro omni servicio exactione et demando seculari. Concessi etiam dictis monachis locum unum idoneum in dictis metis ad domum faciendum si voluerint ad opus vaccarum suarum. Hec omnia ego et heredes mei dictis monachis pro predicto servicio contra omnes homines varentizabimus. Et ut premissa firmitatis robur inperpetuum optineant presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus Henrico ab Willim Lewelino ab Rog. Reso fratre ejus Galfrido ab Herebert Osberto et Thoma monachis de Margan Hespus Roberto petit conversis de Margan et multis aliis.

Endorsed.—Carta Morgani Gam de communa pasture in metis et in mariscis de Avene.

[A circular seal of red wax, nearly perfect, bearing the impress of a mounted knight, in armour, riding towards the proper left. Legend, + SIGILLUM MORGANI GAM.]

Abjuracio Resi Coch junioris de Terra de Egliscanwir.
[*Brit. Mus., Harl. Chart. 75, B. 40.*] 1234-1240.

Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Resus Coh junior salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego consilio et consensu amicorum meorum quietum clamavi et abjuravi et hac carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum deo et ecclesie beati Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totum clamium meum et totum jus quod dicebam me habere in terra de Egleskeyn occasione forestarie videlicet tres domos in pastura de Egleskeyn ad pascendum ubi vellem inter aquam de Garwe et aquam de Uggemor et terra pratum et bladum hoc totum quietum clamavi pro omnibus heredibus meis et omnibus meis ut habeant et teneant dicti monachi dictam terram suam scilicet quicquid continetur inter predictas aquas libere et quiete et pacifice pro me et omnibus meis sicut ulla elemosina liberius et quietius haberi potest vel teneri in omnibus et per omnia sicut carte donatorum quas inde habent testantur. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus hanc quietam clamacionem contra omnes homines et omnes feminas inperpetuum. Et secundum quod hoc totum actum est coram domino Elya Landavense episcopo apud Margan circa festum omnium sanctorum anno domini millesimo ducentesimo tricesimo quarto. Et preterea sciendum quod affidavi et super sacramenta ecclesie de Margan juravi quod omnia ista fidelitate et sine dolo servabo inperpetuum et quod fidelis ero dicti domini semper et ubique et quod bona illorum custodiam et defendam pro omni posse

meo ubique et precipue in terra de Egleskeyn et quod non sinam pro omni posse meo quod aliquis cum averiis suis intret in terram de Eglesken ad pascendum et ut hec concessio mea rata et inconcussa permaneant predictus episcopus et Morganus Cam huic scripto sigilla sua apposuerunt una cum sigillo meo. Hiis testibus domino Elya Landavense Episcopo Mauricio Archidiacono Landavensis Willielmo Decano de Lammey Magistro Ricardo de Kerlyun Johanne Capellano Ricardo notario Episcopi Morgano Cam Anyam ab Madoc Lewelino ap Roger Yoruado ab Espus Oweno ab Alaythen Reso fratre ejus David ab Wylm Lewarh Puynel Osborn et Thoma de Cantelo monachis de Margan Espus et Anyano consensu de Margan et multis aliis.

[Three seals remain attached: 1. A circular seal of dark green wax, bearing a star-like device, and the legend, + SIGILL RESI COH IVNIORIS. 2. An oval seal of green wax, having on one side the full-length figure of a bishop fully habited; on the dexter a star; sinister, a crescent; legend, + ELIAS DEI GRACIA LA . . . EPISCOPVS: counter-seal, a right hand raised in the act of benediction; legend, + SECRET ELIE LANDAVENSIS EPISCO- PVS. 3. A small circular seal of dark green wax, bearing an ill executed impression of a knight on horseback; legend, . I G I L G A N I C A . .]

Confirmatio Morgani Gam de Terris etc. Monachis de Margam.
(Penes C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. Coll. Top. et Gen. viii, 36.)
circa 1220.

Ego Morgan filius Morgani et fratres mei Leisan et Owein concessi eis et confirmavi eis scilicet monachis quod de cetero non vexabo eos nec impediam de aqua sua de Avene aut aliquid injurie contra eos faciam aut fieri permittam et quod oves eorum de pastura non amovebo aut amoveri permittam pro aliqua causa aut ira quam erga prefatam domum habuero. Preterea sciendum quod eos non vexabo nec impediam de terris suis colendis quas habent in feodo Novi Castelli quamdiu ipsum Novum Castellum fuerit extra manum meam scilicet de me et de meis firmam pacem habebunt licet cum aliis pro predicto Novo Castello guerram fecero. Insuper et supra sanctuaria eidem Ecclesie juravi quod ego et heredes mei hec omnia fideliter et absque dolo tenebuntur et prefatis monachis contra omnes homines pro posse nostro warrantizabimus. Hujus testibus Cuichlin filio Canan Rederch et Ririd.

29 *H. III.*, 1245. [*N. Fœd.*, I, 258.]

Mandatum est cuilibet Walensium quod compareat coram Rege, in curia Regis Westmonasterii in crastino cinerum, responsuri et iudicium recepturi de homicidiis, deprædationibus, et aliis dampnis, quæ perpetrata sunt in regno Regis, contra pacem Regis.

Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium, sexto die Januarii.

Baronibus de Norwalliæ, qui fecerunt Regi homagio (sexto-decim nominatim).

Baronibus de Sutwallia.

Mailgun filio Mailgun.

Mereduk filio Oweyn.

Mereduk filio Resi Screk.

Filiis Resi Wachen.

Reso filio Griffini.

Filio Morgan Gam.

Howeil Amereduk.

[*Brit. M. Harl. Chart.* 75, B. 4.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Owenus filius Alayth consilio et consensu heredum meorum necnon et aliorum amicorum meorum dedi et concessi deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totum carbonem lapideum totius terre me et hominum meorum ubicumque inventus fuerit cum libero ingressu et egressu tam cum bigis et quadrigis quam aliis vecturis prout eisdem commodius visum fuerit. Tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete bene et pacifice sine omni calumpnia vel exactione seu demanda. Pro hac autem donacione mea dederunt mihi predicti monachi pre manibus dimidiam marcam. Reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis in vigilia Natalis Domini dimidium cranocum frumenti quamdiu dicto carbone predictis monachis uti placuerit. Quicquid vero dampni incurrerim vel perdiderim de terra arabili per fossionem dicti carbonis predicti monachi mihi restituent per visum bonorum et legalium virorum. Hanc autem donacionem meam ego et heredes mei contra omnes mortales warentizabimus inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto Dominus meus Leysanus una cum sigillo meo sigillum suum aposuit. Hiis testibus, Leysano filio Morgani Morgano et Cradoco fratribus ejusdem Enea et Mauricio clericis de Avene Reso et Cradoco filiis Alayth' Jorverth ab Esp' Ivor Hyr Luvath ab David et multis aliis.

[Two seals of dark green wax :—1. Much broken round the edge; originally an oval, about an inch across; in centre a fleur de lys of early type; legend, ".....ESS MORG..." 2. A round seal, about an inch and a quarter in diameter; in centre a fleur de lys; legend, "s. OWEIN F' ELAITHO."]

This charter is not dated, but charter 75, c. 25, recites a concord of 1246 between Owen, Rhys, and Cradoc ap Alayth, which was sealed by Lleisan ap Morgan Gam, and tested by Jorworth ap Espus. Hence, as the present charter is granted by Owen, and tested by Rhys and Cradoc, all three sons of Alayth, and by Lleisan ap Morgan, the dates cannot differ very much; and if, as is probable, Lleisan is the brother of Morgan Gam, must be before 1228, and if his son, about 1249.]

Inter Abbatem de Neth et Leysanum ap Morgan Gam, de mutatione alvei aque de Nedd. 10th May, 1249. [Cart. Harl. in Mus. Brit. 75, c. 42.]

Universis Christi fidelibus Ricardus Pincerna Ada Walensis Thomas de Nerebert Willielmus Flandrensis Rogerus de Regni Robertus de Cantelupo Johel filius Willielmi Walterus Luuel Elyas Basseth Henricus de Gloucestria Ricardus de Gatesden Henricus de Nerebert Petrus filius Rogeri David Croc Cradoc ab Meuroc Ever Vahan Hoel Du Philippus ab Owen Reis ab Meuroc Hanarroth ab Cnaitho Hoel Du de Landmodoch Grifit ab Reis Cradoc ab Madoc Barth Coh Serevad ab Kedmor Moricius de Ponte salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos in Comitatu de Glamorgan die Lune proximo ante ascensionem anno regni Regis Henrici xxxiiii^{to} jurati diximus de assisa araniata inter Abbatem et Conventum de Neth et Leysanum ab Morgan de terra de Enesgauchi recognoscentes quod eadem terra consueverat teneri de Cradoc ap Justin et de suis heredibus debet teneri de recto. Unde dicti Abbas et Conventus in misericordia. Item diximus quod aqua que vocatur Neth in veteri suo cursu debet currere et quod ceperat novum cursum. Et inde dictus Leysanus recuperavit seisinam. Et est decente ejusdem aque a redcambum descendendo quousque eedem aque postea generant simul. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Valete.

[Ten seals have been affixed to the deed, of which the labels only remain.

Endorsed.—Inter Abbatem de Neht et Leysanum filium Morgan (Cham) de terra Enesgauche et mutatione alvey aque de Neht.]

Charta Leysana de Avene, penes H.H.V.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod [ego] Leysan ap Morgan dominus de Avene filius et heres Morgani vachan dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro me et heredibus

seu assignatis meis omnibus anglicanis Burgensibus et etiam Chenceribus¹ meis de Avene et eorum heredibus et assignatis omnes libertates in villa mea de Avene et in toto dominio meo infra limites de Avene quas habent Burgenses de Kenefig in villa de Kenefig et infra dominium domini comitis Glovernie et Hertfordie quantum in me est Et dabunt octo lagemas² de quolibet bracino pro servicio molendini et pro assisa mihi et heredibus et assignatis meis Concessi etiam pro me et heredibus meis et assignatis predictis Burgensibus et Chenceribus meis de Avene et eorum heredibus et assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace et sine aliqua calumpnia Housbote et Heybote³ in omnibus nemoribus hominum meorum de me tenencium et optinebunt communem pasturam libere quiete bene et in pace in perpetuum in omnibus locis silvis pratis pascuis et pasturis tempore aperto super terram meam et etiam illam pasturam in latere de le Dinas quam est inter Karnwendrez et locum qui dicitur Kaekedrez in longitudine et in latitudine inter terram arabilem de Tyrusdez usque ad terram arabilem super le Dinas in omni tempore anni Et si contingat me aut heredes vel assignatos meos circa aliquam terram claustruram fecere et dicta claustrura prostata fuerit per bestias dictorum Burgensium seu Chenceriorum tenentur eandem claustruram iterum construere Et etiam habebunt communem pasturam in tempore aperto in omnibus boscis pratis pascuis et pasturis hominum meorum de me tenencium cujuscunque conditionis fuerint Pro hac autem donatione concessione et presenti carte mee confirmatione dederunt mihi predicti Burgenses mei et Chencerii quadraginta solidos sterlingorum Et quia volo quod hec mea donatio concessio et presens carte mee confirmatio robur perpetue stabilitatis optineat hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi Hiis testibus Domino Thoma tunc Abbate de Morgan Enea Rectore ecclesie de Avene Henrico clerico tunc Senescallo de Avene Reso ap Morgan Reso ap Cradoc et multis aliis

On the seal, of green wax, is a heater-shaped shield bearing three chevrons, with the legend—LEY[SA]NI DE MORGAN.

Endorsement. In Chancery of the Great Sessions bet: Robert Thomas by Jane Thomas his mother and next friend, and the said Jane Thomas, complainants; with the Portreeve and Burgesses of the borough of Avon, defs.

¹ *Chencer*, he who pays tribute or "cense." "Censier" is chief or quit-rent.

² *Lagena*, a flagon.

³ *Housbote* and *heybote*, the right to take timber to repair the house, and wood to make hedges.

30th May 1735. This parchment writing was produced to John Griffiths gent, at the time of his examination, and sworn to before

W. Jenkins. Walter Taynton. Wat. Morgan. Rich. Leyson.



[It is unfortunate that this charter, the earliest with an armorial seal, should be without date. As it mentions the Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, it cannot be later than 1313 when that line failed.

Eneas, who tests it as Rector of Avene, is probably the Eneas recorded in 75 B 4, as one of the two clerks of Avene, so that this charter is the later by a few years. The name of Eneas, or Einon, was rare and unpopular in the district on account of the treason of Einon ap Collwyn, known as "Einon the traitor."]

12 March, 8 Ed. II, 1315. [*Rot. Claus.* 8 Ed. II. *Mem.* 13.]

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Bartholomeo de Badlesmere custodi terre de Glamorgan in manu sua existentis salutem.

Supplicavit nobis Leysandus de Avene per petitionem suam coram nobis et consilio nostro exhibitam quod cum ipse nuper tempore guerre in partibus de Morgannon per quosdam Wallenses suscitatus circa conservacionem pacis nostre ibidem et tumultus ipsorum Wallensium sedandos ac defensionem castri nostri de Kenefeg de suo proprio usque ad summam quadraginta marcarum et amplius expendisset velimus ei aliquam recompensationem facere gracie. Nos licet idem Leysandus ad defensionem terrarum et bonorum suorum teneatur volentes tamen ei gratiam facere in hac parte concessimus ei viginti

marcas in subsidium expensarum suarum predictarum hac vice de dono nostro. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Ley-sando dictas viginti marcas de exitibus terre predictae liberetis et nos vobis inde in compoto vestro debitam allocacionem habere faciemus.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasteriensem xij die Marcii per petitionem de consilio.

[*Brit. Mus., Harl. Chart.* 75 c. 25.] 24 August 1328.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Cradok ap Ketherek eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis me die confectionis presencium consilio et assensu amicorum meorum pro salute anime mee et pro salute antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse dedisse et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse deo et Ecclesie beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem servientibus deo in puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes donationes, confirmationes et convenciones quas eisdem monachis fecerunt, Owenus, Resus, et Cradocus filii Alaythour, prout scriptum illorum testatur, tenore qui sequitur verborum.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Owenus, Resus et Cradokus filii Alaythour salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod hec est concordia finalis facta anno domini millesimo ducentesimo, quadregesimo sexto inter nos et monachos de Margan, videlicet quod nos consensu et consilio amicorum nostrorum pro maximis et enormibus dampnis que dictis monachis intutimus ut pote in blado, feno, pratis, pasturis, piscariis, nemoribus, grangiis, bercariis, et averiis multis rebus eciam aliis quamplurimis quas bene dicere pretermittimus. Quorum dampnorum summa ad trecentas viginti quatuor libras a viris prudentibus computabatur. Dedimus et concessimus domui beate Marie et monachis ibidem deo servientibus ut habeant in bosco nostro omnia necessaria sine gabulo et eo pro voluntate sua utantur ut proprio bosco pro nobis et heredibus nostris sine impedimento inperpetuum pro magna destructione quam fecimus nos et homines nostri in nemoribus dictorum monachorum. Preterea in recompensatione dictorum dampnorum pacabimus infra terminum dictis monachis sexaginta marcarum. In primo anno videlicet ad festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli decem marcas, et ad festum omnium sanctorum sequens decem marcas, simili modo secundo et tercio anno. Si vero de nobis limitus infra dictum tempus contigerit, heredes et amici nostri dictam pecuniam dictis terris monachis predictis fideliter pacabunt. Insuper autem nos et heredes nostri singulis annis ad festum Sancti Andree

Apostoli viginti solidos dictis monachis nomine redditus solve-
mus in perpetuum. Necnon et predictum redditum quem pro
prioribus dampnis supradictis monachis a nobis illatis ad festum
Sancti Michaelis reddere consuevimus reddemus, prout carte
nostre quas eisdem monachis fecimus testantur, et hoc similiter
sub pena unius marce nisi dicti redditus a nobis et heredibus
nostris infra quindecim dies a dictis terris inperpetuum fuerint
persoluti. Juravimus insuper super sacrosancta ecclesie de
Margan quod nunquam nos nec homines nostri nec aliquis per
nos intrabimus cum animalibus scilicet equiciis, bobus, capris,
porcis seu bidentibus ad pascendas terras dictorum monacho-
rum illo tempore anni sine speciali licencia Abbatis vel Prioris
nec in domibus eorum manebimus nec in aqua de Nethe infra
divisas dictorum monachorum piscabimur scilicet Aberclendauch
et Aberwrath nec alios idem facere pro viribus nostris permit-
temus. Et ut hec omnia predicta a nobis et heredibus nostris
fideliter et sine dolo teneantur in posterum volumus quod si
contra hanc cartam nostram nos seu heredes nostri venire pre-
sumpserimus aliquando quod absit ut statim excommunicationi
subjaceamus et tota terra nostra interdicto ponatur, sine
dilacione. Ita plane ut cessantibus divinis careamus nos et
homines nostri fidelium sepulturam donec plenarie dictis mona-
chis satisfecerimus. Et ad majorem securitatem omnium supra-
dictorum dictis monachis hos plegios inveniemus, videlicet,
Leysanus filium Morgani Cham dominum nostrum et heredes
ejusdem. Cujus consilio concessione et voluntate hanc concor-
diam fecimus, nisi eciam ea que predicta sunt firmiter a nobis
et heredibus nostris fuerint custodita concedimus et ballivi
Domini Comitis et maxime ballivi Castrorum de Nethe et de
Languneth ad hec omnia inviolabiliter conservanda nos compel-
lant. Super hiis eciam omnibus ut hec nostra finalis concordia
firmitatis robur optineat in posterum. Dominus Willelmus de
Burgo, Landavensis Episcopus et Capitulum loci ejusdem et
Dominus Ricardus Comes Glouc' et Leysanus filius Morgani
Cham una cum sigillis nostris sigilla sua huic scripto apposue-
runt. Hiis testibus, Stephano Bauzayn¹ tunc vicecomite de
Glam' Waltero de Sullya Gilberto de Hunfranvile Johanne
de Reigny Nicholas de Liswreny tunc Decano de Grounch
Waltero Lovel, Ricardo clerico de Ken', Reso clerico de Lan-
guneth Jernardo ap Espus Wronon ap Cradok Lewelino ap
Griffith Cradok ap Madok Guaycho Goch Wronon Goch
Phillipo filio Morgan Ketherek ap Realthan Pren et multis aliis.

¹ Stephen Bauzayn was of Brigan, and a well-known captain in
the service of the De Clares. He was slain by the Welsh in battle
in 1257.

Has autem omnes donaciones, confirmaciones, concessiones et convenciones prefatos tenore presencium pro me et heredibus meis sive assignatis iisdem monachis dedi, concessi et confirmavi inperpetuum. Ita plane quod predicti monachi habeant omnia necessaria in omnibus memoribus meis tam de adquisitis quam de jure hereditario habitis tam supra Gregan quam subtus sine cujuscunque impedimento inperpetuum. Preterea dedi, concessi et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmavi predictis monachis pro me et heredibus meis sive assignatis inperpetuum quod habeant liberum ingressum et egressum super terram meam undique cum animalibus suis et hominibus pro necessariis suis querendis in prefatis memoribus ita quod nec ego nec aliquis nomine meo vel heredum meorum aut assignatorum valeat predictos monachos in tota terra mea super caria-giis suis de cetero faciendis inpedire vexare seu perturbare quovismodo. Quare volo et concedo quod prefati monachi habeant et teneant omnia supradicta bene et in pace, libere et quiete integre plenarie et pacifice sine aliquo impedimento vel obstaculo inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti scripto duxi apponendum. Datum apud Avene in festo beati Bartholomei Apostoli anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} vicesimo octavo. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Avene, domino de Avene et de Kylvey et de Sully Johanne Lovel tunc senescallo domini de Avene Madoc Vaghan Morgano ap Rees Oweno ap Madok Griffith Gethyn fratre meo et multis aliis.

Cradok ap Kerterek.

Endorsed.—Teste Joh'ne dom' de Avan, Kylvey et Sylle, 1328. An annite of 20s. granted to the abbot.

[A small circular seal of green wax remains, bearing the impress of a star-like flower. Legend, + s' GRANOCI P'REDRER.]

[*Rot. Pat. 5 Ed. III, p. 8. M. 40, dorso.*] 26 Jan. Ed. III., 1331.

Pro Gilberto de Turbervill.—Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Rogero Chaundos¹ Johanne Inge² Hugoni de Langelond et Ade Lucas salutem. Monstravit nobis Gilbertus de Turbervill per petitionem suam coram nobis et consilio nostro in presenti parlamento nostro exhibitam quod cum ipse in curiæ Ricardi

¹ Roger Chaundos and Adam Lucas were summoned for the county of Hereford, 26 Jan. 1335, to be armed and ready for the defence of the kingdom. (*N. Fæd.*, ii, 901.)

² John Inge was a Somersetshire man, and 18 Jan. 4 Ed. III (1331) was made a judge of the Common Pleas. 15 Ed. III he was sheriff of Devon, and he died about 20 Ed. III. (*Foss* III.)

de Peshale et Aline uxoris ejus de Gower petivisset versus eorundem Ricardum et Alinam per breve ipsorum Ricardi et Aline de forma donacionis secundum consuetudinem parcium illarum manerium de Landimor in Gouwer cum pertinentiis quod Morganus Cha(m) dedit Gilberto de Turbelvill in liberum maritadium cum Matilda filia ejusdem Morgani et quod post mortem eorundem Gilberti et Matilde descendere debet per formam donacionis predictæ et in eadem curia prosecutus fuisset pro justitia secundum leges et consuetudines partium illarum optinenda et licet nos pro eo quod idem Gilbertus propter diversas cavillationes et exceptiones in curia predicta minus juste propositas et prefato Gilberto in loquela predicta in justitia exhibenda defuisse tunc in defectam ipsorum Ricardi et Aline ad justiciam eidem Gilberto in loquela illa faciendam secundum leges et consuetudines parcium illarum per vos procedatur.

Et ideo vobis predictorum Ricardi et Aline personaliter accedentes recordum et processum loquele predictæ coram vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum rectari et examinari faciatis et si per recitacionem et examinacionem hujusmodi inveneritis predictos Ricardum et Alinam prefato Gilberto justiciam in eadem loquela fecisse tunc inde nullatenus intromitatis et si per recitacionem et examinacionem predictas inveniri contigerit ipsos Ricardum et Alinam eidem Gilberto et exhibicione justicie in loquela predicta defuisse sicut predictum est tunc vos tres vel duo vestrum in loquela illa procedatis et partibus inde plenam justiciam faciatis secundum leges et consuetudines supradictas in forma predicta.

Et si forsan ad inquisicionem patrie in loquela illa capiendam fuerit procedenda et inquisicio illa per homines de dicta terra de Gower propter calumpnias rationabiles partium capi nequiverint tunc inquisicionem illam per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de partibus vicinis videlicet injurias dilationes inter ipsos Ricardum et Alinam et sectatores curie illius machinatas justiciam in loquela illa consequi non potuit ad querelam ejusdem Gilberti pluries mandaverimus prefatis Ricardo et Aline quod dicto Gilberto inde fieri facerent justicie complementum iidem tamen Ricardus et Alina prefato Gilberto in loquela predicta justiciam hucusque facere non curarunt set ei defuerunt in justicia exhibenda sicut ex querela ipsius Gilberti accepimus iterata super quo idem Gilbertus nobis cujus instancia supplicavit ut ei de remedio providere curaremus in hac parte.

Nos igitur qui ratione superioris domini sumus omnibus et singulis de regno et dominiis nostris in exhibicione justicie de-

¹ *I. p. M.* ii, 42, 5 Ed. III, "Ricardus Pessale deest." "Weston Corbet manerium, Southampton."

bitores volentes dicto Gilberto in hac parte justiciam exhiberi assignavimus vos tres et duos vestrum justiciarios nostros ad recordum et processum loquele predictae in curia predictorum Ricardi et Aline habita in eadem curia rectari faciendum et ea plenius examinandum.

Ita quod si invenire contigerit ipsos Ricardum et Alinam eidem Gilberto justiciam in eadem loquela fecisse ulterius inde per vos contra libertatem suam nullatenus attemptetur et si per vos inventum fuerit predictos Ricardum et Alinam de comitatu Kaermerdyon et senescalliis terrarum de Cantre Maure et Cardigan ac terra de Glamorgan capiatis facturi inde quod ad justiciam pertinet secundum leges et consuetudines partium predictarum salvis etc. mandavimus enim prefatis Ricardo et Aline vel eorum loco tenenti in predicta terra de Gouwer quod ipsi ad certos dies et loca quos vos tres vel duo vestrum ei scire faciatis exhibere faciant coram vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum in dicta curia recordum et processum loquele predictae examinandum in forma predicta et vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum ulterius in eadem loquela pareant et intendant et eisdem quod ipsi de predicta terra de Gouwer nec non vicecomiti nostro comitatus predicti quod ipse de comitatu predicto et senescallis nostris senescaliarum predictarum quod ipsi de senescalliis predictis ac dilecto et fideli nostro Willielmo la Zouche domino de Glamorgan vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum tot etc. legales homines per quos etc. et inquiri. In cujus etc.

Teste Rege apud Waltham Sancte Crucis xxvj die Januarii.
Per Peticionem de Consilio.

FRANCIS MSS. [*Jan. anno 6^o Ed. III., 1333.*]

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod nos Johannes de Avene dominus de Avene Suly et de Kilvei et Isabella uxor mea et Thomas filius noster dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Griffino Gethyn ap Madoc ap Res et heredibus suis ac assignatis duas aeras prati cum pertinentiis jacentes apud Gweneluncurnaz in dominio de Kilvei inter terram Cradoci ap Ever vocatam Tulegaron ex parte orientali et terram ipsius Cradoci vocatam Corsloyn ex parte occidentali et fontem vocatam Ffonongailthaz ex parte australi et terram Treharn ap Jevan ap Treharn ex parte boreali pro decem solidis sterlingorum nobis pre manibus persolutis. Habendum et tenendum eidem Griffino et heredibus suis ac assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris ac assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace jure hereditario imperpetuum cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus liberis consuetudinibus ac aziamentis suis quibuscunque.

Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris ac assign-

natis ipse Griffinus et heredes sui ac assignati duos denarios bone et usualis monete ad festum Sancti Michaelis et faciendo alia servicia debita et de jure consueto. Et nos vero predicti Johannes et Isabella et Thomas et heredes nostri predictas duas acras prati cum pertinentiis libertatibus liberis consuetudinibus ac aysiamentis suis omnimodis ut predictum est eidem Griffino et heredibus suis ac assignatis per redditus et servicia in forma prenotata contra omnes mortales warantizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum.

In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus Morgano ap Res tunc Senescallo nostro de Kilvei Madoco Voil Bedello ibidem Res ap Howell ap Morgan Leysano ap Res Roberto ap Rees Willielmo Duy ap Meuric Vaghan Meuric Kar et multis aliis.

Datum et confectum apud Kilvey die Mercurii in festo Epiphanie Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum sexto.

[Slits for three labels. These and the seals gone.]

Declaration faite par Robert de Penrice de Penrice chivaler touchant la garde de quelques lettres et chartres titres de la Maison d'Avene. 13me Juillet. 14^e Edr. III. 1340. (FRANCIS MSS.)

A touz y seaus que cest lettre verrount ou orrount Robert de Penres chivaler salut en dieux. Sachez moi aver ressu en ma garde de Thomas Davene fitz mons^r Leysan Davene un chartre de ffeoffament de toute la maner de Suili done a Sire Maiou parson de Sulli par mons^r John Davene E un lettre de touz les bienz et chateals de la dyt menere E le pee dil ffyn leve en le Counte de Kaerdyff del avandyte maner E un endenture des covenantz per entre mons^r Thomas le Blount et mons^r Leysand Davene E un chartre endente de toutis les terris que mons^r Leysand dona a mons^r John Davene en Kylvei E un chartre que Sire David Alweyne ffeoffa mons^r John Davene de tout la seigneurie et les terris de Avene E un chartre endente que le dyt mons^r Leysand ffeoffa le dyt mons^r John Davene de touz les terris Davene et de Talgarn E un altre chartre endente que Sire Robert Dunffreville parson de Penmark feoffa Thomas fitz mons^r John Davene et Maude sa femme de touz les terris de Kylvei E un lettre dil entendance de touz les tenanz de Kylvei E un lettre de recunessance de les terris de Kylvei sous le seal Robert de Sengleton¹ E un

¹ "Robert de Sengl'ton" occurs as a witness in a Gower deed of 20 Jan. 1329, of which an abstract is preserved by Mr. Francis. Singleton, to which Robert, no doubt, gave his name, is a mile west of Swansea.

obligation de mil liveris a Sire David Alweyne E un altre lettre al diffeasance de les dytz mil liveris Les quels chartris et lettris avand nomez ay ressu del avandyt Thomas Davene et un boiste a seale de seon seale Aliverer les dystz chartris et lettris a Thomas fitz mons^r John Davene ou a seon certeyne attorne quele heure quil les vodra demander et si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defende dounk serrount les avandytz chartris et livrez a William fitz mons^r John Davene ou a seon certeyne attorne quele heure quil le vodra demander Si jeo ne les ai avand delivre a Thomas frere le dyt William ou a ces heiris ou a seon certeyne attorne E si cas aveigne que mons^r John Davene soit atacle de terre ou de ffranchise yssi que le dyt Robert de Penres et seon consaille voient que nul de dytz chartris ou lettris luy puissent valer on leon tenyre qil soient mustrez en la seigneurie ou il soit apesche si le dyt Robert ne les eyt avand delivre dyt Thomas Davene fitz mons^r John Davene ou a ces heiris ou a seon certeyne [attorne] ou a William seon frere ou a ces heiris ou a seon attorne Si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defende E si Jeo ne delivre les chartris et lettris avand nomez al avandytz Thomas fitz mons^r John Davene ou a ces heiris ou a seon certeyne attorne ou a William seon frere Si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defend ou al attorne le dyt William solom le forme avandyt Jeo voille et graunte que Jeo soie tenu a eaux en trois centz liveries de argent si Jeo ne les ai avand delivre a dyt Thomas ou a ces heiris ou a seon certeyne attorne ou a William seon frere ou a ces heiris ou a seon attorne si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defend et a seigneur de Gouhere que dounke sera en centz liveris et a seneschal de Gouhere en dys liveris et a les bailiffs de Gouhere en cent souz si les chartris et lettris avand nomez soient avand delivrez a dyt Thomas ou a ces heiris ou a seon attorne ou a William seon frere ou a seon attorne si dieux fait sa volwonte dil dyt Thomas son heire de seon corps engendre E a ceo bien et lealment faire Jeo oblege moi et mes heiris et mes executeris tous mes bienz et mes chateals meoblis et nonmeoblis en quel mayne quil deveignout en partie ou en tout ou quil scient trovez la destresse les avandystz Thomas et William quil nous puissent destreyndre de jour en altre tanke les avandystz trois centz liveris de argent soient pleynement paieiz ow les chartris et les lettris soient a un de eaux livrez solom la forme avandyte E encement sil aveigne que Jeo avandyt Robert de Penres que Jeo ne delivre les chartris et les lettris avand nomez a les avandystz Thomas

et William ou a lour heiris ou a leur attornez en la furme sudyt que Jeo soi mys en sentence et destreynt de joure en altre par toute manere force de seynt Eglise tanke les avandystz trois cent liveris seient pleynement paies ow les chartris et les lettris avand nomez seient renduz a les avandystz Thomas ou a ses heires ou a seon attorne ou al avandyt William ou a ces heires ou a seon attorne si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defend solom la forme avandyste. En tamoignance de quel chose les avandyts Robert de Penres et Thomas Davene a cest endenture entrechangabilment ount mys lour sealis Escrip a Penres le treseyme joure de Julij lan du regne le Roi Edward terce pus le conquest quatosyme

The seal is lost.

Endorsement, in an early hand. Indentura inter dominum Robertum de Penres et Thomam Davene.

Concessio Willielmi Abbatis B. M. de Neth Edwardo de Stradelyngh et Elene uxori sue obitus annualis. xx^{mo} Octobris, 1341, xv^{mo} Edwardi III. (FRANCIS MSS.)

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditurus Ffrater Willielmus de Sancto Donato Abbas monasterii beate Marie de Neth et ejusdem loci Conventus salutem in Domino.

Cum dominus Edwardus de Stradelyngh miles dominus de Sancto Donato Anglicano nuper nos per cartam suam feoffavit de una acra terre in dicta villa de Sancto Donato simul cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ville prout in carta predicta domini Edwardi nobis inde confecta plenius continetur Nos volentes super hoc vicem pro vice reddere salutarem concedimus eidem domino Edwardo pro nobis et successoribus nostris quod ipse et Elena consors ejus et omnes liberi eorum decetero fiant participes omnium bonorum spiritualium que fient in monasterio nostro predicto in perpetuum Preterea concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris eidem domino Edwardo quod anniversarium ipsius post decessum suum fiet in monasterio nostro de Neth de anno in annum die obitus sui vel proximo die sequente quo comodius fieri poterit sine ordinis nostri offensione adeo sollempniter et devote sicut anniversarium alicujus Abbatis domus predictae per nos fieri solebat secundum ordinis constitutionem Ad quod quidem anniversarium de anno in annum ut premititur fideliter faciendum obligamus nos et successores nostros terras et tenementa bona et catalla nostra districtione et coercione cujuscunque judicis ecclesiastici seu secularis in perpetuum Et si contingat nos vel successores nostros de predicto anniversario de anno in annum faciendo cessare quod

absit volumus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris teneri et obligari heredibus dicti domini Edwardi in centum solidis argenti nomine puri debiti et in aliis centum solidis domino Gladmorgan qui pro tempore fuerit Solvendum eisdem heredibus et domino infra mensem apud Sanctum Donatum postquam cessaverimus a celebratione anniversarii supradicti et de hoc rite convicti fuerimus coram aliquo de iudicibus memoratis quem iidem heredes vel aliquis eorum dixerit seu dixerint eligendo cujus jurisdictioni coercioni distractioni submittimus nos in hac parte hac obligatione penali semper rata manente In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum una cum sigilla Conventus nostri predicti presenti scripto sunt apensa Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Turbirvill Henrico de Unframvill Rogero de Berkerole Johanne de Avene Johanne de Langeton militibus Johanne le Norreys Mateo le Soer Johanne de Anne Johanne clerico de Lanyltwyth Johanne le Ware Johanne de la Broke Johanne Clement Henrico Ffaukons et aliis Datum apud monasterium nostrum predictum vicesimo die mensis Octobris anno domini millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo primo et anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quinto decimo [Sigillo amisso.]

Dorso. Copia de oracionibus faciendis per Abbatem de Neth.

Grant of Thomas de Avene to Margan. From the Collections of Mr. Hugh Thomas. (Dug. Mon. v, 741.) 1349.

To all Christian people to whose knowledge this present writing shall come, Thomas de Avene, the son of Sir John de Avene, Knight, Lord of Avene, wisheth eternal happiness. Be it known unto you that I have, for the salvation of my soul, and for the souls of my father and mother, and of all my ancestors and successors, granted, released, and entirely quitted claim, for myself and my heirs and assigns for ever, to God and the church of St. Mary of Margan, and the monks serving God therein, as a free and perpetual alms, all the title I have had, or might any way have, to three acres and a half of meadow land, with its appurtenances, in the marsh of Avene, which I have had from the Lady Margaret de Avene, in her free and legal widowhood, in exchange for five acres of meadow, in the same marsh of Avene, by the advice and consent of the aforesaid Sir John de Avene, my father. Which three acres and a half of meadow begin at the highway eastward, and reach westward to John Davy's meadow, and to his arable land in Clandsannau northward, and southward to a meadow of the

house of Margan, called Smith's Mead. The said three acres and a half, to have and to hold, as a free and perpetual alms, in such manner, that neither I the said Thomas de Avene, nor my heirs, nor assigns, nor any one in our name can ever require or claim any right or title to the said three acres and a half of meadow, but are by this present writing perpetually excluded. And furthermore, I, the said Thomas de Avene, and my heirs and assigns, shall for ever defend, warrant, and maintain the said three acres and a half of meadow, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, against all men. Moreover, I the said Thomas de Avene, having, after a diligent view thereof, considered the noble and magnificent structure of the walls continually made in the said monastery, have granted, and by these presents confirmed, unto the said monks all donations, grants, confirmations, and sales whatever, which they enjoy by the bounty of all my predecessors and their vassalls; namely, whatever they have by the gift of Morgan ap Cradoc, as well in Rhos Onlyn, as in the marsh and moor of Avene, in lands, meadows, herbage, pastures, and in all the woods and appurtenances thereof, according to the tenor of the charters of the said Morgan. Also whatever they have by the gift of Leysan and Owen, the gift of the same Morgan: and all they have by the gift of Morgan Cam and his heirs. Also all they enjoy by the bounty of Morgan Vaghan and Sir Leysan, the sons of the said Morgan Cam. Likewise whatever they have by the gift of Sir John de Avene, my father, as well in Rhos Onlyn, as in the marsh of Avene. All these donations, grants, confirmations, and sales, by all my ancestors, and their vassalls, in what manner soever made over to the said monks, I bestow, grant, and confirm, and by this my present writing, ratify in my own name, and also for my heirs and assigns, in such manner that they are to have and enjoy for ever all that is above specified in as free and quiet a possession as any other alms whatever may be held and enjoyed. Granting nevertheless and confirming to the said monks, for myself and heirs, and assigns for ever, all the hurdles or rods they shall have occasion for, on all the lands of my Lordship, towards fishing in their water of Avene, without lett or hindrance; and also, that they have free ingress and egress over all my lands, as well in the summer as winter, for their carriages from Rossonlyn to their Abbey, without giving them any lett or molestation, on that account, at any time whatsoever. In testimony of all such premises, I have affixed my seal to this present writing. Dated at Avene, the tenth of February, one thousand three hundred forty nine.

[*Harl. Ch. 75, A. 44.*] 6 Dec. 1349.

Hec indentura facta in festo beati Nicholai episcopi et confessoris anno domini millesimo ccc^{mo} quadragesimo nono inter abbatem de Margan ex parte una et Johannem Lange et Jevan ap Phelipot de Avene ex parte altera testatur quod prefatus abbas tradidit et concessit eisdem Johanni et Jevan octo acras terre arabilis de dominico grangie sue de Terrys ad terminum vite eorundem sub forma que sequitur videlicet quod a supra dicto festo reparabunt et sustentabunt et manutenebunt omnes wallas marinas ipsius abbatis in marisco de Avene contra omnia pericula marina tantummodo absque defecto eorum sumptibus propriis et expensis excepto opere ligneo goutes dictas wallas concernente. Que quidem goute si indiguerint amoveri seu eciam reponi sumptibus ipsius abbatis et custagiis dicti Johannes et Jevan amovebunt et iterum reponent. Pasture dictarum wallarum ipsius Johanni et Jevan pro averiis suis pascendis absque ipsarum pejoratione integre remanentur. Si vero contingat inundaciones maris transire cilium memoratarum wallarum ipsas wallas tam enormiter frangendo, quod non possent inter duas tydas maris fluentis et refluents per ipsos Johannem et Jevan absque imminente periculo reparari quod absit tunc predictus abbas eisdem juvamen exhibebitur pro dicto periculo securius evitando. Ad quem omnia et singula premissa fideliter observandum in forma prenotata predicti Johannes et Jevan obligant se et omnia sua mobilia et immobilia per presentes ad quorumcunque manus devenerint tam infra libertates cujuscunque domini quam extra cohercioni et districcioni ipsius abbatis quousque plenarie sibi fuerit satisfactum si dampnum quodcunque in premissis per eorundem defectum acciderit quandocunque preterea dictus abbas concessit cuilibet eorundem Johannes et Jevan per ebdomoda duas summas de mortuo bosco suo per forestarium suum eisdem libandas et per tempus superius annuatim. Ita tamen quod si inventi fuerint quandoque aliquod viride succidere aut asportare, quod super hiis respondebunt in curia ipsius abbatis et amerciabuntur secundum debitam quantitatem pro qualibet vice. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti indenture partes prenominate sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Data apud Margan die et anno supradictis.

Endorsed.—Avan, de reparacione wallarum in Avan.

[Two seal-ties, but only one seal remains, small, circular, of red wax ; star-like device. Legend illegible.]

Carta Thome de Avene, penes H. H. V.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris. Thomas de Avene filius domini Johannis de Avene dominus de Avene salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis universi me concessisse relaxasse et pro me et heredibus meis quietumclamasse omnibus Burgensibus et Chenceribus meis et omnibus hominibus anglicanis meis in villa mea de Avene et extra villam omnes libertates in dicta villa de Avene et in toto dominio meo infra limites de Avene quas habent concessione domini Leysani ap Morgan in hiis scriptis. "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Leysanus ap Morgan dominus de Avene dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi omnibus anglicanis Burgensibus et etiam Chenceribus meis de Avene et eorum heredibus et assignatis omnes libertates in villa mea de Avene in toto dominio meo infra limites de Avene quas habent Burgenses de Kenefig infra villam de Kenefig infra dominium domini Comitis Glovernie et Hertfordie quantum in me est concessi et pro me et heredibus meis et assignatis predictis Burgensibus et Chenceribus meis de Avene et eorum heredibus et assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace et sine aliqua calumpnia Housbote et Heybote in omnibus nemoribus hominum meorum de me tenencium et obtinebunt communem pasturam libere et in pace in perpetuum in omnibus locis silvis pratis pascuis et pasturis in tempore aperto super terram meam. Et etiam illam pasturam in latere de le Dinas que est inter Carnwendra et locum qui dicitur Kaekedrez inter terram arabilem de Tyruskez usque ad terram arabilem super le Dinas in omni tempore anni. Et si contingat me aut heredes vel assignatos meos circa aliquam terram claustruram facere et dicta claustrura prostrata fuerit per bestias dictorum Burgensium seu Chenceriorum tenentur eandem claustruram iterum construere. Et etiam habebunt communem pasturam in tempore aperto nemoribus boscis pratis pascuis et pasturis hominum meorum de me tenencium cujuscunque conditionis fuerint." Et super hoc ego Thomas filius domini Johannis de Avene concessi relaxavi et pro me et heredibus meis quietum clamavi omnibus Burgensibus et Chenceribus meis ac omnibus hominibus anglicanis meis totam illam pasturam cum omnibus averiis eorum inter Poleskethan et Claurperson et inter alnetum et terram de Claurpleusan et terram de Tirmadrin et etiam quod ipsi possint habere communem pasturam ubique in alneto meo omni tempore anni cum omnibus averiis (eorum). Ita videlicet quod nec ego dictus Thomas ne heredes mei nec assignati aliquid juris vel clamii.....predictis libertatibus exigere clamare seu vendi-

care poterint sed per presentes semper sumus exclusi. Et etiam (ego) Thomas de Avene et heredes mei sive assignati omnes libertates predictas cum omnibus et singulis predictis Burgensibus Chenceribus et hominibus eorum heredibus sive assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Pro hac autem concessione relaxatione quietaclamacione dederunt mihi dicti Burgenses et Chencerii duas marcas sterlingorum pre manibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti quietaclamacioni sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Domino Henrico Abbate de Margan Domino Thoma Rectore de Avene Johanne Lovel Senescallo meo Reso Leya Willielmo ap Eneas Madoco Lloyd Jevano ap David vach et multis aliis Datum apud Avene die lune proximo post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum vicesimo quarto (26 April, 1350).

[The label remains, but the seal is lost.]

[*Harl. Chart.* 75 B. 5.] 9 May 1350.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Avene filius domini Johannis de Avene Dominus de Avene dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Jervard ap Heylin omnia tenementa ac omnes terras et omnia prata que Jervard Trut ap Wasmeir ap Griffith ut majus melius et plenius jacent per aut post metas aut bundas suas inter ea ubique in dominio meo de Avene. Habendum et tenendum omnia tenementa terras et prata predicta cum omnibus pertinenciis suis de me et heredibus meis sive assignatis predicto Jervard et heredibus suis sive assignatis libere quiete bene integre et in pace jure hereditario imperpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis sive assignatis ipse Jervard et heredes sui sive assignati duodecim denarios argenti annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis archangeli pro omnibus serviciis et secularibus demandis. Pro hac autem mea donacione concessione et presentis carte mee confirmacione dedit mihi dictus Jervard unam marcam sterlingorum pre manibus solutis. Et ego vero dictus Thomas heredes mei sive assignati omnia tenementa predicta cum omnibus terris et pratis predictis predicto Jervard ap Jevan et heredibus suis sive assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Johanne Huel¹ senescallo meo Domino Thoma rectore de Avene Jevan ap Gaurgese (?) bedel-

¹ Johannes Huel is Johannes Lovel in the preceding charter.

lario Willielmo Gethin Jevan ap David Vachan Rese ap multis aliis. Datum apud Avene die Dominica proximo post festum Sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo quarto.

[The original is much injured, and often indistinct.]

Carta Thome Davene, Domini de Kilvey, Llewelino ap David, etc., de Terris in Kilvey. 11 March, 26 Edw. III (1352).

(FRANCIS MSS.)

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audiendis Thomas Davene dominus de Kilvey salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro nobis et heredibus nostris ac assignatis quietumclamasse imperpetuum Lewelino ap David Gor ap Jevan ap David ap Lewelyn et heredibus suis ac assignatis totum jus nostrum et clameum quod habemus habuimus seu aliquo modo de jure habere potuimus seu poterimus in omnibus messuagiis terris et tenementis pratis et vastis quondam Griffini ap Madok ap Griffin ubique in dominio nostro de Kilvey. Ita videlicet quod nec nos predictus Thomas Davene nec heredes nostri nec aliquis per nos pro nobis seu nomine nostro aliquod juris vel clamei in predictis messuagiis terris et tenementis pratis et vastis cum pertinentiis seu in aliqua parte eorundem exigere clamare seu vindicare debemus aut poterimus sed per presentes inde sumus exclusi imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti quietaclamacioni sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Hiis testibus Rees ap Howell ap Morgan Roberto ap Griffith Gethyn Willielmo Duy ap Meuric Vaughan Madok Wil Griffino ap David ap Lewelyn et multis aliis. Datum et confectum apud Kilvey undecimo die Martii anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum vicesimo sexto.

[Seal and label lost.]

[*Carta Edwardi le Despenser, penes H. H. V.*] 20 Ap. 1373.

Edwardus le Despenser dominus Glamorgan et Morgan Vicecomiti Ballivis Ministris et aliis fidelibus suis ad quos presentes literas pervenerint salutem Sciatis nos de gratia nostra speciali concessisse burgensibus nostris ville nostre de Avan successoribus et heredibus suis in perpetuum omnes libertates subscriptas videlicet Quod ita liberi sint ad vendendum et emendum quecunque mercimonia¹ et mercandisas²

¹ *Mercimonia*, an impost on merchandise: hence "merchandise" itself.

² *Mercandisa*, wares exposed in open market, as at a fair.

infra dominium nostrum Glamorgan et Morgan et alibi tam infra libertates quam extra et ita quieti sint de theloneo¹ customario pikagio² kaiagio³ stallagio⁴ pontagio muragio⁵ panagio⁶ et omnibus aliis custumis et consuetudinibus pro quibuscunque mercimoniis et mercandis per eos venditis aut emptis sicut et sunt burgenses nostri de Kenfigg et Neth Concessimus etiam eisdem burgensibus nostris successoribus et heredibus suis in perpetuum duas nundinas⁷ annuas in villa nostra de Avan tenandas primas videlicet nundinas ad festum nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste et secundas nundinas ad festum omnium Sanctorum per vigiliam et festa predicta duraturas Et quod predicti burgenses nostri de Avan successores et heredes sui in perpetuum capiant et recipiant seu recipi faciant Intoll et Throughtoll⁸ et alias custumas et consuetudines de quibuscunque mercimonia aut mercandis infra dictam villam nostram de Avan aut ejus libertatem ementibus et vendentibus aut per dictam villam aut ejus libertatem cum mercimoniis et mercandis transeuntibus ita plene sicut et faciant burgenses nostri de Kenfigg et Neth Illis exceptis qui infra dominium nostrum de Glamorgan et Morgan ex antiquitate et recto consuetudine theolonare non tenentur Ita tamen quod Prepositus dicte ville de Avan qui pro tempore fuerit de omnibus theoloniis customariis et consuetudinibus sic captis et recaptis in scaccario nostro de Caerdiff annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum respondeat In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum cancellarie nostre de Caerdiff est appensum Hiis testibus Johanne Dauntseye Edwardo de Stradlyng Edwardo Dallyngrug militibus Thome Mortymer Johanne Bangere et aliis Datum in castro nostro Caerdiff vicesimo die Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum quadragesimo septimo

[The label remains but the seal is lost. The original charter is much faded, but with it are two copies of tolerably early date, on parchment. One of these is certified 'Copia vera concordata comparata et examinata cum originali. Morgan

¹ *Theloneum*, toll.

² *Pikage*, payment for breaking the ground to set up a booth.

³ *Kaiage*, toll for using a quay.

⁴ *Stallage*, right of pitching stalls or booths.

⁵ *Pontage* and *murage*, imposts for building or repairing bridges and town walls.

⁶ *Pannage*, payment for the mast eaten by pigs in the woods.

⁷ *Nundina*, a privileged fair at which an arrest could only be made for a debt contracted or promised to be discharged there.

⁸ *In-toll* and *through-toll*, charges on imports and goods carried through the town or over certain roads.

Rice, Clericus villæ de Avan. Cur.' On the other is 'Examinata viimo die Aprilis Anno Domini Caroli secundi Regis xviiiivo (1666) per me Johannem Rumsey.']

[*Harl. Chart.* 75 A. 33.] 5 June, 1385.

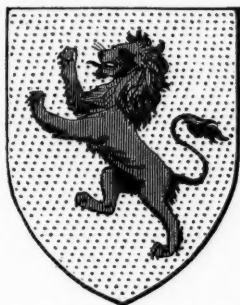
Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quorum noticiam presentes litere pervenerint Robertus de la More Archidiaconus Landaven' salutem in eo qui est omnium vera salus. Universitati vestre notum facimus quod cum reverendus in Christo pater et dominus Dominus Thomas Dei gratia Landaven' Episcopus ecclesiam parochialem de Avene Landavensis diocesis ex causis veris sufficientibus et legitimis religiosis viris Abbati et Conventui monasterii de Morgan ordinis Cistercensis Landavensis diocesis et eorum monasterii predicti auctoritate apostolica eidem Domino Episcopo Landaven' super hoc specialiter et expresso servato per ipsum processu debito legitimo et de jure in hac parte in omnibus requisito unierit appropriaverit et in eorum usus proprios concesserit perpetue possidendam cum juribus et pertinentiis ipsius universis salva porcione perpetui vicarii in dicta ecclesia servitura quam noluit sub appropriatione sua hujusmodi comprehendere eam deduxit specialiter et expresse adiciens ad hec quod vacante dicta ecclesia per mortem cessionem dimissionem vel resignacionem Rectoris ipsius tunc incumbens liceat predicto Abbati et conventui per se vel procuratorem ipsorum ad hoc legitime constitutum dictam ecclesiam et ipsius corporalem possessionem ingredi nancissi et retinere ac fructus ipsius percipere de eisdem que libere disponere porcione vicarii de qu fit mencio duntaxat excepta prout continencia dictarum literarum apostolicarum hec habuerunt et habent expresse vacavit que insuper dicta ecclesia de A e per dimissionem et spontaneam resignacionem Walteri Lokyngton clerici ipsius ecclesie Rectoris in manibus reveren . . . Domini Landaven' Episcopi antedicti loci diocesani factam et per dictum patrem admissas, volens que subsequenter venerabilis et religiosus vir frater Johannes Abbas Monasterii de Morgan antedicti appropriationem unionem et concessionem antedictas suum debere debitum sortiri effectum se ad dictam ecclesiam de Avene sic appropriatam ea de causa transtulit et eam nomine suo et conventus sui et monialium predictorum intencione et animo aquirendi nanciscendi et retinendi possessionem ipsius ac percipiendi fructus ejusdem libere que disponendi de eisdem, exceptis superius expressatis personaliter presenti multitudine copiosa die martis proximo post festum purificationis Beate

Marie Virginis videlicet septimo die mensis Februarii anno domini millesimo trecentesimo octogesimo quarto fuit ingressus pulsando campanas ipsius in signum nocte possessionis ecclesie memorate ac oblationes recepit ibidem et de eisdem disposuit sicut placuit eidem. Que omnia prout supernis seriatim recitantur et scribuntur idem Abbas per literas apostolicas et dicti reverendi patris Domini Landaven' Episcopi ac alia instrumenta super premissis confecta et habita necnon per testes viros videlicet fidedignos in ingressu dicti Abbatis in ecclesiam predictam et aliis de quibus superius fit mencio presentes probavit legitime coram nobis et in debita juris forma. In quorum testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum et actum in ecclesia parochiali de Avene quinto die mensis Junii anno domini millesimo trecentesimo octagesimo quinto.

[Seal of dark green wax, much chipped. When whole, an oval of about two and a-half inches long. In the centre a floriated canopy in which is a sitting figure of the Virgin holding a sceptre in one hand, the infant Christ in the other; beneath, under an arch, a figure praying. Legend almost entirely gone; only "Sig us"]

9 May, 1420.

Be hyt knowyn to all men by thys present wrettyng that ther war serten varyance betwixt thabbott of Morgan of that on partye and the Kynges burgesys of the towne of Aven of that other partye for serten londes beyng as comyns on to the said burgeses. Wher apon ther was xii trewe men chargyd in a jure within the cortt of the seyd town of Aven betwixt the forseyd Abbott and the seyd Burgeses. Wher upon the seyd jure past and fownd and left by ther othys the seyd londes in variaunce all comyns on to the seyd burgeses and inhabytains of the seyd town in this maner frome the Kinges wall in to the Walsche wall cald Klayth penfold (?) in and so northwyse from the river cald Avon to the full see mark and in lyeke maner the other parte of the seyd londes in varyance from the Pyll marck to the full see marck also the land ys cald Lytlok the borouse wall. In wetness wher of we Dd ap Jevan Thomas ap Hopkyn Gwallter Wiltm ap Hopkyn Greffyth ap Wylliam Thomas Mylle (?) Rychard Dye Thomas Gover David ap Rys Duy (?) Thomas Vachan Llewelyn ap Jevan ap Hopkyn Jankyne ap Jevan being the forseyd jure to thys ther verdyd hathe put to ther selles att Avon. At Avon the ixth day of Maye in the yere of our Lord God A M^{no} CCCC XX^o



DESCENT OF J. YOUDE WILLIAM HINDE OF
CLOCHFAEN, Esq.,

BY HEIRS FEMALE FROM THE PRINCES OF POWYS
WENWYNWYN.

Harl. MS. 4181, 1792, Harl. MS. 2299, Add. MSS. 9864-9865.

GRUFFYDD AP GWENWYNWYN, the last sovereign prince of Powis, had issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Corbett, brother of Thomas Lord Corbett of Caus in the county of Salop, six sons. The first, Owen, who had the lordships of Arwystli, Cyfeiliog, Llanerchudol, and part of Caer Einion, married Hawys, daughter of Philip Corbet of Caus (*or*, a raven proper). By her he had issue, one daughter, whom he left his heir; but her uncles, Llewelyn, John, Gruffydd Fychan, and David, thinking it an easy matter to dispossess an orphan, claimed the lands of their brother Owen, alleging as the grounds of their usurpation, that a woman was not capable of holding any lands in that country. But Hawys had friends in England, and her case was made known to King Edward II, who bestowed her in marriage upon one of his household named John Charleton, termed "*valectus domini regis*," who was born at Apley, near Wellington, co. Salop, A.D. 1268; and in her right the king created him Lord Powys.

This John Charleton, Lord Powys, being aided and supported by the king of England, quickly set aside all the measures of his wife's uncles; and, having taken

Llewelyn, John, and David, prisoners, he put them into safe custody in the king's castle of Harlech, and then obtained a writ from the king to the sheriff of Shropshire, and to Sir Roger Mortimer, lord of Chirkland and justice of North Wales, for the apprehension of Gruffydd Fychan with his sons-in-law, Sir Roger Chamber and Hugh Montgomery, who were then in open hostility to him and his wife Hawys; but Gruffydd Fychan and his accomplices doubting their own strength, and having lost Thomas Earl of Lancaster, their main support, thought it most desirable to submit themselves to the king's pleasure touching the difference between them and Hawys; who, finding it upon record that Gruffydd ap Meredydd, ancestor of the said Hawys, upon his submission to King Henry I, became subject to the king of England, and thereupon was created Baron of Powys, which barony he and his posterity had ever since held *in capite* from the king, were of opinion that Hawys had more right to her father's possessions, now in their hands, than any pretence they could lay to her estate. To make, therefore, a final determination of this matter, and to compose the difference more amicably between them, it was agreed that Hawys should enjoy her inheritance in fee simple, to her and her heirs for ever, after the tenure of England; and that her uncles, Llewelyn, John, David, and Gruffydd Fychan, should enjoy their portion; and the same to descend to their heirs male perpetually; but in default of such heirs male, the same was to descend to Hawys and her heirs. But William, lord of Mowddwy, the fourth brother, called also Wilcock Mowddwy, because he did not join with the rest against Hawys, had all his lands confirmed to him and his heirs male and female for ever.

The fifth son was David, and of his line we have to treat.

DAVID AP GRUFFYDD, lord of one fourth of Caereinion. As he left no male issue, = Elina, d. of Howel ap Madog ap his portion of the lordship went at his death, in accordance with the family compact, Gruffydd Maelor. Pali of eight, to his niece Hawys, lady of Powys. Or a lion rampant *gules* | *argent* and *gules*, a lion ramp. *sable*

Howel Grach of Bodylltyn in the parish of Rhuabon, co. Denbigh, = 1st coheir, Margaret. Or a lion ramp. *gules*. | *ermine* a lion ramp. *azure*

2nd coheir, Mary, ux. Caradog ap ap Collwyn ap Y Llawer Crach of Meifod. Quarterly *gules* and *argent* 4 lions passt. gardt. counterchd.

Madog yr Athro of Erbistog, and, in right of his wife, of lands in Bodylltyn, where = Angharad, d. and sole heiress of Howel he built the house called after him, Plás Madog. He was the son of Hwfa ap Ior- | Grach of Bodylltyn. 1, *ermine* a lion worth ap Jefaf ap Niniaf ap Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Cymraeg ap Dingad ap Tudor Trefor. *ermine* a lion ramp. *sable* for Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon | *gules*

Hwfa of Plás Madog = Agnes, d. of Madog Goch, of Lloran Uchaf, Esq. Party per fess *sable* and *argent*, or lion ramp. | countercharged

Jefaf of Plás Madog = Agnes, d. of Gruffydd ap Cynwrig ap Jefaf ap Caswallon ap Hwfa ap Ithel Felyn, lord of Yale. | *Sable* on a chevron *inter* three goats' heads erased *or*; three trefoils of the field

Hwfa of Plás Madog = Gwenllian, d. of Jean Llywd ap Jean ap Gruffydd Foel of Glyn Aeron. Or a lion ramp. | regardant *sable*

David of Plás Madog = Margaret, d. of

David ap Llewelyn ap Ednyfed Lloyd ap Iorwerth Fychan ap Iorwerth ap Awr of Trefor, ap = Margaret, only daughter, Jefaf ap Cyhelyn, third son of Tudor ap Rhys Sais, lord of Chirk, Whittington, and Oswestry. David was living A.D. 1497. Arms: 1, party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*, | heiress of Plás Madog. 1, *ermine* a lion ramp. *sable*; a lion ramp. *or*, Tudor Trefor; 2, *argent* a lion ramp. party per fess *or* and *argent*, in a border | 2, *ermine* a lion ramp. *azure*; of the third semé of armlets *sable*, — Lhuddoccaf ap Caradog, Earl of Hereford; 3, *vert* semé | 3, or a lion ramp. *or* of Broomslips, a lion ramp. *or*; 4, or a lion ramp. *azure*; 5, *vert* three eagles displayed in | fess *or*

John ap David=Angharad, d. of Howel ap Juan ap Gruffydd, of Bersham, Esq., and Philippa his first wife, d. of Sir of Plas Madog | Randle Brereton, of Malpas, Knt. 1, *Ermine* a lion statant guardant gules; 2, *argent* on a chev. gules three fleurs-de-lys or; 3, or a lion rampant gules

Randle of Plas Madog=Angharad, d. of John ap Jean ap Diews ap Dio of Llanerch-rugog. 1 and 4, *gules* two lions passant *argent*; 2 and 3, *ermine* a lion rampant *sable*

John Lloyd of Plas Madog,=Janet, d. of Geoffrey Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwair, Esq., in the parish of Ruabon. *Argent* a living 3d July, 1563 | cross fretty engrailed *sable inter* four Cornish choughs ppr. on a chief *azure* a boar's head coupé *argent*

William Lloyd of =Catherine, d. of Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, d. of John Salusbury, Esq., Plas Madog | heir of Llewenny. 1, *argent* two bars *sable*; 2, *argent* a chev. *inter* three crescents *gules*; 3, or a raven ppr.; 4, *argent* a chevron *sable*, on a chief of the second three martlets of the field.

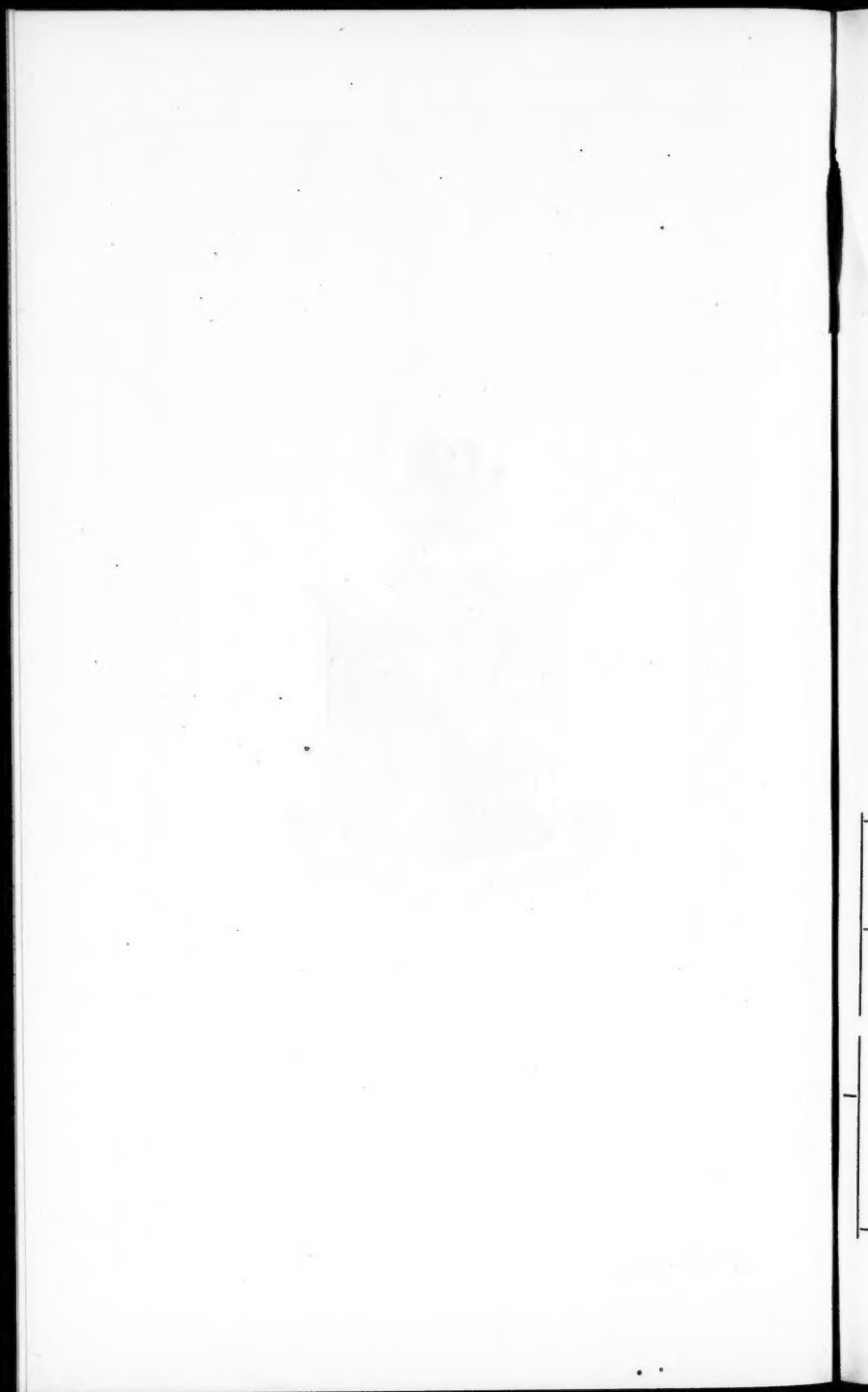
Edward Lloyd of Plas=Anne, d. of John Eyton, of Lleswood, co. Flint, Esq., and Jane his wife, d. of John Lloyd of Madog, living A.D. 1620 | Bodidris, Esq. *Gules* on a bend *argent* a lion passant *sable*

Edward Lloyd of Eglwysegl, M.A. He died in Cambridgeshire, =Rebecca, d. of the Rev. Mostyn Piers of Cambridge, leaving issue two young children, Edward and Catherine, *Argent* a chev. *inter* three boar's heads coupé wife of John Powell of Rhuddallt, eldest son of Daniel Powell, *sable* son of David Powell, D.D., Vicar of Rhuabon

Edward Lloyd of=Elizabeth, d. and heiress of Owain, second son of William Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq. Owen married Plas Madog | Jane, second daughter and coheir of John Brereton of Esclusham, second son of Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq., and relict of John Ffachelallt, of Fachnallt, co. Flint. Arms as above



ARMS OF HINDE.



John Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq., Captain in the Royal Army. In A.D. 1660 he was deemed fit and qualified to be made a Knight of the Royal Oak. He was living A.D. 1667, but was killed in London with Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidris. *ob. s.p.*

Samuel = Sarah, 2nd d. and coheir of Hanmer, Esq. Catherine, the eldest sister, married Thomas Kenyon, of Peel Hall, co. Lancaster, Esq., and was grandmother of Lloyd, first Lord Kenyon, and Roger Kenyon of Cefni, in the parish of Wrexham, who married Mary, d. and heiress of Edward Lloyd, of Pen y Lan, in the parish of Rhunabon, Esq., by Mary, d. of Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog. Party per bend sinister *ermine and ermine* a lion rampant *or*

Edward Lloyd of Plas = Anne, d. and coheir of William Lloyd of Plas Benion, 2nd son of Joseph Lloyd, 2nd son of John Madog, *ob. 1760* Lloyd ap John Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd of Coed Christionydd. Argt. five pales *sable*

Edward Lloyd = Margaret, second dan. and coheir of Thomas Lloyd of Trefor Hall, *ob. 1734*, Esq. Arms: Tudor Trefor in a border *gules*

Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen in the parish of Llangurig, = Elizabeth Esq. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *ermine* a lion ramp. *sable* Lloyd, in a border *gules* semée of annulets *or*; 2nd and 3rd, heiress of Tudor Trefor. *Ob. A.D. 1766, et. 37* Plas Madog

The Rev. Thomas Youde of Ruthin and Rowley's Mansion in Shrewsbury, son of Thomas Youde or = Sarah Lloyd, only d. Heude, son of Francis Heude and Mary his wife, d. and coheir of John Hill of Rowley's Mansion in and heiress, and relic of John Edwards of Shrewsbury, Esq. *Ob. A.D. 1806*. 1, *argent* a lion ramp. *azure*, the shoulder charged with a fleur de lis of Glyn Ceiriog and *or*; 2, *ermine* on a fess *sable* a castle *argent*; 3, *argent*, on a fess *sable*, inter two Cornish choughs Yspytty Ietan, Esq., ppr., three escallops of the field. Rowley of Rowley, co. Salop & lord of that manor. *Ob. A.D. 1839*

Thomas Watkin *ob. s.p. 1820* Edward = Mary, sister and heiress of Charles Grenaway of Barrington, co. Oxon, J.P. *ob. 1846* Mary Jane

Julia Harriet = Jacob William Hinde, Esq., J.P. and Deputy Lieut. for Middlesex. late of Langham Hall, co. Essex. 1, *argt.* on a chev. *azure*, 3 escallops of the first, on a chief of the second a lion passt. of the field; 2, party per pale *erm.* & *gu.* 3 talbots' heads erased *co.* *ob. A.D. 1856*

J. Youde W. Hinde of Clochfaen, late of Plas Madog

Colonel C. T. E. Hinde, m. Harriet G., d. of 1st d., Har. Esther Julia, w. of 2d d., 3d, Mary E. Lloyd Capt. Souther, and his issue, one d., H. J. Mor-Danl. Todd, Esq. of Buncrana Julia Sa- Char-died an forwyn, ux. George Hope, son of Sir Harry Castle, co. Donegal, *ob. 1864* rah *ob. 1843* lotte infant Verney of Claydon, Bart.

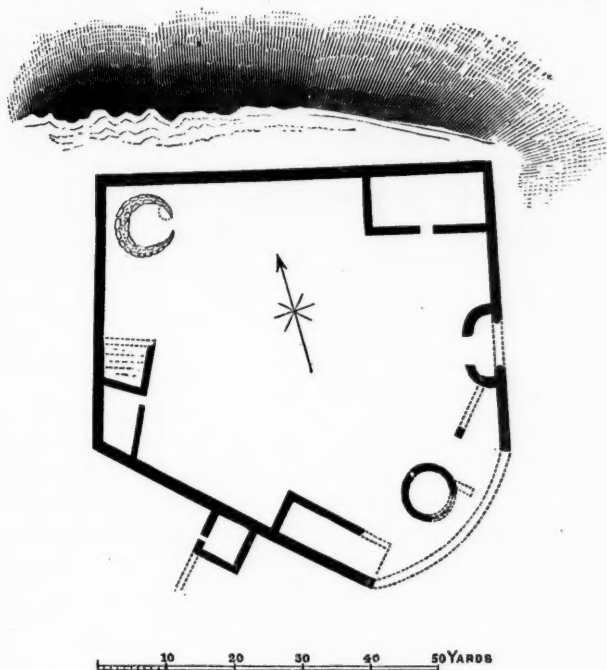
MONA ANTIQUA.

EARLY REMAINS AT PENRHOS LLIGWY, ANGLESEY.

IN the parish of Penrhos Lligwy, on the north-east coast of Anglesey, about three quarters of a mile from the sea, is situated Lligwy rock, consisting of carboniferous limestone arranged, for the most part, in horizontal layers, which being detached by means of the wedge and crowbar, break up into slabs of various sizes, usually about a foot or more in thickness. These are well adapted for building and other purposes, and, if placed endways, make a good facing wall. Two rows of such limestone slabs set parallel, are a good foundation for any kind of superstructure, the space between being filled with rubble. As might be expected, this style of building is seen in the lower courses of many of the older farmhouses and fences in the neighbourhood. The most perfect specimen, however, of the manner in which the material has been made use of in former times, is to be met with on the north-eastern slope of the above mentioned rock, where is placed the strongly fortified post which forms the subject of the present article. No mention is made, in the *Mona Antiqua*, of this most curious relic; and Miss Angharad Llwyd, in her history of Anglesey, when speaking of Lligwy, only observes that "in the wood are some Druidical circles." Before hazarding a conjecture as to its probable date, and the purpose for which it was originally constructed, I proceed to describe all that now remains of this interesting monument of a bygone age.

The works consist of an irregularly shaped enclosure surrounded by a wall of an average thickness of four feet. The north side, which has also an outwork along the top of the cliff, is 171 feet long; the west side, 112 ft.; the south-west side, 139 ft.; the east side, 112 ft. to the point at which it begins to curve to the south-

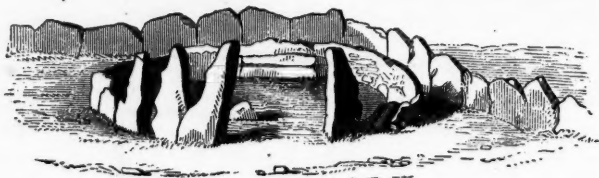
west. This curved part is very difficult to make out, the larger stones having been here all removed, so that its course can be traced merely as a raised bank of earth and small stones. On reference to the accompanying



Plan of Enclosure, Lligwy.

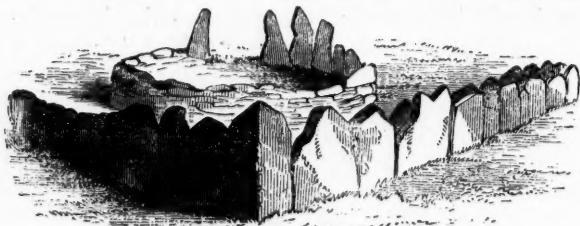
plan, it will be seen that there are within the enclosure two nearly rectangular chambers; a third, of which none of the sides are equal; and adjoining it a raised platform, also having unequal sides. There are likewise two nearly circular chambers, the larger being tolerably perfect; but most of the stones forming the other are gone. No trace of an entrance is to be seen on the north, west, or south-west sides. The only place where we meet with anything that may be considered as such, is on the

east side: here, at a distance of 48 ft. from the north-east corner, there is a depression in the main wall, protected internally, on either side, by a return wall curving inwards for 22 ft. Traces of the foundation of a wall extend for 20 ft. from the southernmost of these return-walls, terminating in an upright stone which is 8 ft. from the lesser circle. The larger of the two circular chambers approaches to within about 4 ft. of the



View of larger Circle and north-west corner, from within, Lligwy.

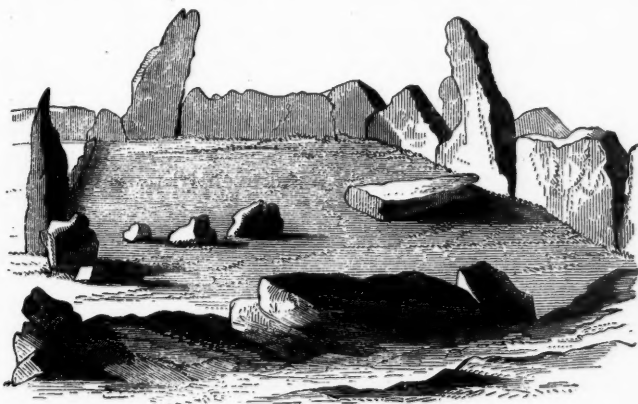
northern and western walls. Its entrance is 10 ft. broad. There are three uprights (the highest 5 ft. 3 ins. in height) standing on the left as you enter, and one (5 ft. high) on the right. The rest of the masonry, which gradually increases in thickness towards the point furthest from the entrance, where it is 5 ft. thick, consists partly of parallel slabs of limestone set endways, and partly of stones of the same character laid flat, the intervening space being everywhere filled up with rubble. There are two, if not three, courses of masonry near the highest part of the wall. Many stones have been displaced, and are seen lying about both within and without the circle. On the right, as you enter, the inner



North west corner of Enclosure from outside, shewing position of Circle.

row of facing stones seems to have been entirely taken away for some distance. There is here also a heap of earth and small stones. The diameter, measuring from the entrance to the inside of the opposite wall, is $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The other circular chamber consists of little more than the foundation, in which there are so many breaks that it is difficult to say where the entrance was placed. A small fragment of wall leaves it at the part next the outer wall; which, however, it does not appear to have joined. Its internal diameter is 18 feet.

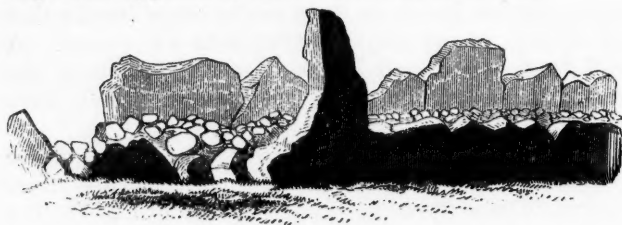
Of the squared chambers, the largest is situated at the north-east corner of the enclosure, and is nearly rectangular. The internal length 47 ft., breadth 20 ft. On the south side is a well-defined entrance, 4 ft. wide, having an upright stone (the door-post) in position on the left as you enter. The chamber at the opposite corner, a drawing of which is appended, has none of its sides



Chamber, south-west corner, Lligwy.

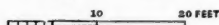
equal. The outer wall, making here an obtuse angle, bounds it on two sides. The west side is 25 ft. long; the south-west, 17 ft.; the south-east, $26\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; the north, 22 ft. The entrance appears to have been at the north-east corner. Adjoining this chamber, and bounding it

to the north, is a raised platform having several courses of masonry tolerably perfect on two of the sides, but much jumbled together on the side next the larger circle. Here the bare rock crops up, and there is a somewhat deep hole, apparently natural, in the limestone.



Masonry, outer Wall, near south-west Corner, Lligwy.

The other chamber is nearly rectangular, but almost untraceable at one end. No entrance to it can now be made out, though probably it may have been towards the south-east extremity. It is 47 ft. long by 17 ft. broad. Near this point, but outside the main wall, is a chamber about 20 ft. square, with a well-marked entrance to the north-west, on which side also the wall is extended for a short distance. In none of the walls is there any trace of mortar or other cement. Many of the stones are of large size, 8 ft., and even 10 ft. long.



Plan of larger Circle, Lligwy.

Upon digging at various points within both the squared and circular chambers, the natural rock was

reached at the depth of about a foot. In these excavations nothing was found that would throw light upon the date at which this fortress was raised, or subsequently occupied, with the exception of one piece of blackish pottery of rude description, and hand-made, which (together with a few fragments of bone, and numerous sea-shore pebbles) was found within the larger circle. I ought, however, to mention that a piece of iron was dug out close to where the piece of pottery was found; but there could be no doubt whatever as to its being a portion of a *very modern* reaping hook. Though in many respects like Romano-British remains in this island, it appears tolerably certain that this work was neither made nor occupied by the Romans, otherwise some of their coin or pottery would have been discovered in the excavations made. Again, the masonry, where perfect, is of so well-finished a character, that it is difficult to suppose it to have been executed in very barbarous times.

The position of the fortress, situated, as it is, upon ground sloping to the east, and near the edge of a precipitous rock to the north, on which side there is the additional protection of an outwork (where one would suppose it to be least needed), favours the supposition that the enemy dreaded by its occupants was expected to appear from seaward, and from the landing-place at Traeth Lligwy. Now we have well-authenticated accounts of the frequency with which the Danes made their incursions upon this island. They are often mentioned in the Chronicle of the Princes (*Brut y Tywysogion*) as appearing in Mona. Under the date of A.D. 872 we read of "the action of Bangolau in Mona, where Rhodri and the Welsh conquered the black pagans ("paganaiad duon") in a hard battle; and after that, the same year, the action of Manegid, in Mona, where the black pagans were destroyed." Then, "A.D. 900, Igmond and his black pagans came to Mona, and the action of Rhos Meilon ensued." Again, "A.D. 993, the black Danes came to the island of Mona, and devastated the

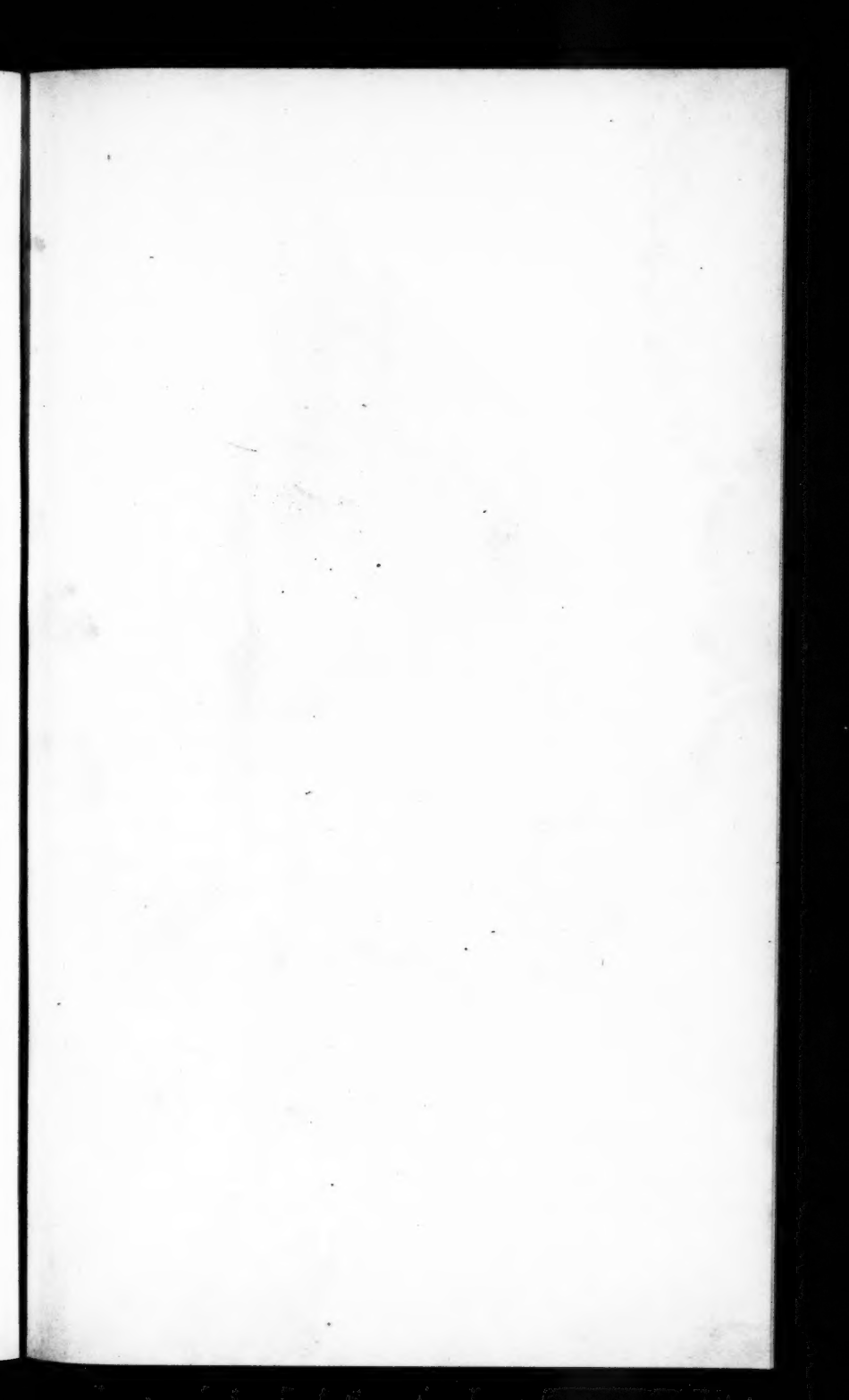
whole island as they pleased." I throw it out as a conjecture, that possibly this enclosure was erected by the local chieftain of that day as a refuge into which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood could retire, driving with them their flocks and herds, and there defend themselves until such times as the "black pagans" had either been worsted in battle, or had withdrawn to their ships, and sailed away with their spoils over the sea to Lochlin.

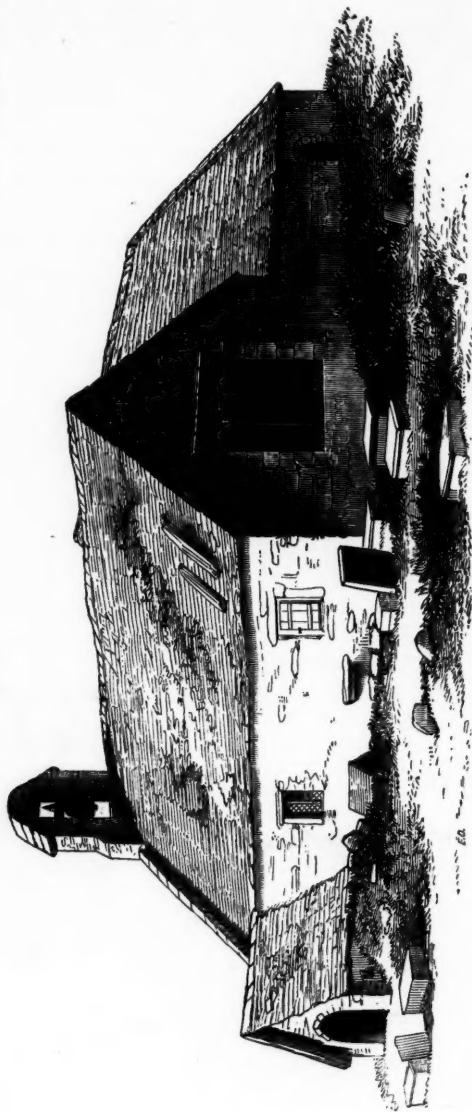
I am aware that many think these remains Druidical, making the larger circle a temple; and this, at first sight, would probably be the impression left upon the visitor's mind; but a closer inspection tends to shew that the uprights, which touch one another, have been set in their present position as the most ready way of forming them into part of a wall, and not a Druidical circle. We must not lose sight of the nature of the material at hand around the spot, which undoubtedly influenced the character of the masonry.

Before closing this paper I am anxious to express my thanks to Lord Boston (upon whose property of Lligwy the enclosure is situated) for his great kindness in affording every facility for examining these remains, and offering to bear any expense incurred. My friend the Rev. H. Prichard, of Dinam, accompanied me to Lligwy more than once, and not only assisted me in making measurements, thereby enabling me to correct my sketches, but on the occasion of our last visit brought his man with him to make excavations. The drawbacks we had to contend with were considerable, owing to the rank growth of vegetation beneath the trees which cover the spot. We were also surprised in our diggings by a perfect deluge of rain, which rendered our work somewhat of a "pursuit of archæology under difficulties."

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron, Oct. 29, 1866.





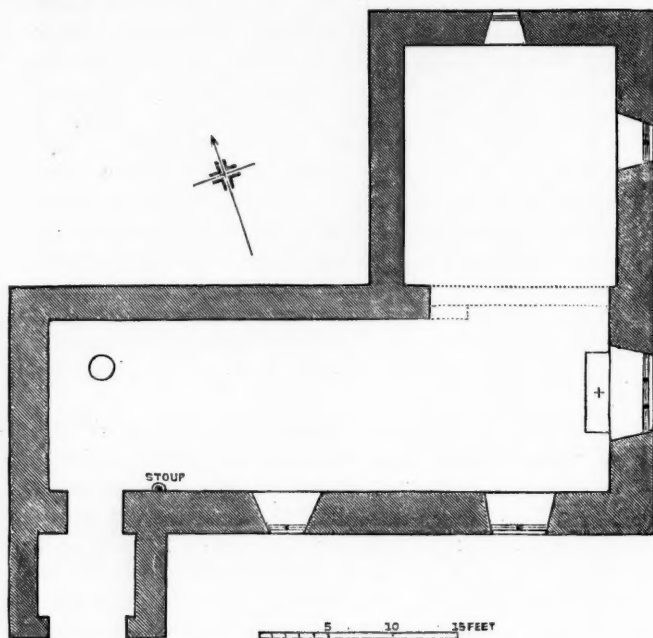
OLD CHURCH OF LLANGELLYNNIN, CARNARVONSHIRE.

LLANGELYNIN OLD CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

ABOUT three miles to the south-east of Penmaenmawr, on the summit of a hill which overlooks the valley of the Conway, stands the old parish church of Llangelynin. There is no village near: a few houses only, and those far distant from each other, can be discerned. After noticing the secluded, solitary position of the church, the question which forces itself upon the mind is, how came such a spot to be selected as the site of a religious edifice? Was it that holy well in yonder corner, once highly venerated, now forsaken and ruined, that caused St. Celynin to fix upon this place, in preference to others more accessible, as the most attractive spot upon which to erect a sacred building? Or did he, bearing in mind the sad catastrophe by which he lost his patrimony, choose the uplands as the scene of his holy labours, and this particular spot as the site of his oratory, for reasons known only to himself? Tradition is silent upon the point.

The church is dedicated to St. Celynin (one of the sons of Helig ab Glanawg, whose lands were inundated in the seventh century), where he is commemorated Nov. 22. The edifice consists, at present, of a north transept and nave: within the memory of the living it was cruciform, having had a south transept. It is, though, very probable that the church originally consisted of a nave only; but as there are traces of a screen, there might have been a small chancel. The north transept, called "Capel Meibion," has two common windows; that on the east side was formerly a door. The floor consists of a mixture of clay and mould, with rushes spread over it. It might have been tolerably comfortable; at present it is covered with dust, and worn into ruts. Following the natural position of the ground, it rises gradually throughout its entire length. A few slate

slabs commemorating the departed, are stuck up along its sides. Insufficient light gives to all a sad, gloomy appearance. This chapel is partly partitioned from the body of the church, from which it is approached by two steps, 1 foot 9 inches high. As its name indicates, it was appropriated to the male portion of the congregation. Dimensions, 16 ft. 8 ins. by 18 ft. 6 ins. internally.

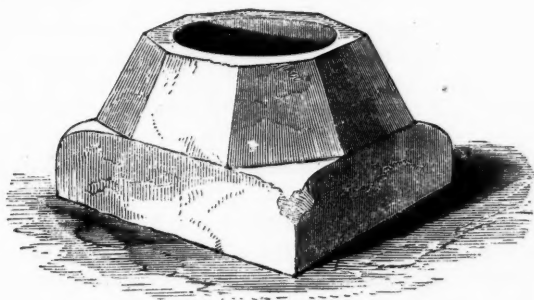


Plan of Llangelynin Old Church.

The south transept was called "Capel Arianws,"—Arianws being the name of a farm in the valley beneath, once the seat of a branch of the Williamses of Cochwillan, and the abode of Sir Hugh Williams, grandfather of Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley of Baronhill. The writer was informed in the neighbourhood, that the roof of this chapel was blown down in a storm ; and, to save

the expense of any future repairs, the whole was carted away. Some of the foundation stones may still be seen, and are shewn on the accompanying sketch of the church.

The nave measures internally 41 ft. 8 ins. by 12 ft. 8 ins. A few broken forms, one box-shaped pew, a disfigured pulpit and communion-table, and a shattered east window, attract the attention of those who enter. The roof is good, and consists of massive oak rafters. The eastern portion differs in character from the part which is above the nave, being arched, and has the appearance of having been plastered over, though at present bare. The remaining portion of the roof is of the usual angular form. The east window is of three lights, and is the only part of the church which aims at embellishment. On the south side are two common square windows. There was at one time a small loft for the singers at the west end; but this has disappeared. A few simple tablets to the memory of the dead are likewise erected in this part of the church.

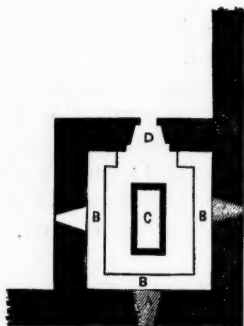


Font, Llangelynin Old Church.

The font is octagonal, and stands on a square shaft with chamfered corners. The bowl is lined with lead, and both the font and shaft are heavily coated over with whitewash. The dimensions of the font are: height, 1 ft. 2 ins.; height of shaft, 1 ft.; length of shaft, 2 ft. 6½ ins.; breadth of bowl, 1 ft. 7 ins.; depth, 9 ins. It

will be seen from these measurements that the font is sufficiently capacious to allow of the immersion of an infant. The total height of the font is worthy of notice, being only 2 ft. 2 ins. The holy water stoup is inside the church, and projects from the south wall: breadth, 9 ins.; breadth of bowl nearly 6 ins.

It is to be deplored that this old church is not better looked after. A few pounds judiciously laid out would be amply sufficient to get it into a very fair condition, and a much less sum would be enough to keep it in becoming order.



A A.—Blocked lights.

B.—Stone benches.

C.—Well.

D.—Doorway.

Plan of St. Celynin's Well.

In the south-east corner of the churchyard is St. Celynin's well, at one time of more than local fame. The walls are now roofless; brambles, nettles, and moss, cover the seats, and hang over the well; ferns ornament the walls, frogs have taken possession of the water, and tadpoles innumerable waddle from stone to stone, which have been wantonly thrown into the well. The little building measures, internally, 10 ft. 1 in. by 9 ft. 3 ins., with walls nearly 3 ft. thick. Around the well, and built into the wall, is a ledge of stones (B, B, B) 1 ft. 3 ins. broad, which formed seats. The well (C) is 4 ft. 10 ins. long by 2 ft. 1 in. broad. The floor of the whole building is paved with flagstones. The doorway (D)

measures, without, 2 ft. 3 ins. ; and 3 ft. 10 ins. within ; height, 4 ft. 7 ins. Above the doorway, and on each of the sides, were crevices (A, A), a few inches in breadth externally, but very much broader within. Two of these are filled with stones. The walls, which are continued in the plan, form part of the churchyard boundary.

The well was resorted to by mothers with weak and sickly children, as a last resource, to strengthen their limbs, and restore them to health. The children were immersed either early in the morning, or in the evening, and were afterwards wrapped in a blanket and allowed to sleep. There was always a spare bed for the sufferers, and hearty welcome to the anxious mothers, at a farm a little to the south, called Cae Ial. The cures effected by the virtue of the waters are said to have been many. The efficacy of the well is not altogether disbelieved by the neighbouring inhabitants at the present time. With the water of this well, children were always baptized.

On the left hand side of the road that passes the churchyard, and about two hundred yards from it, is a small spring called Ffynnon Gwynwy. Any one troubled with warts, upon making an offering of a crooked pin to the well, lost them. Fifty years ago the bottom of this little well was covered with pins ; everybody was careful not to touch them, fearing that the warts deposited with the pins would grow upon their own hands if they did so. But the belief in the efficacy of the water has departed, and the well presents the appearance of a hole filled with clear water, overgrown with weeds. Pennant, in his history of Whitford parish, states that there is a small spring outside the great well (Holywell) to which the same virtue is ascribed as is here given to Ffynnon Gwynwy.

E. OWEN.

ARVONA ANTIQUA.

CROMLECH, LLANDEGAI.

THE only existing cromlech in the parishes of Llanllechid and Llandegai is situated in the upper part of the parish of Llandegai, near a small farm called Ffynonbach. It goes locally by the name of "yr hen allor" (the old altar), and tradition, as usual, ascribes its erection to the Druids; and the use to which it is said to have been applied, is indicated in its being called an altar. But that the cromlech was a mere burial-place, has long since been settled. The cap-stone measures in breadth 5 feet; in length, 14 ft. 5 ins.; in thickness, about 1 ft. 6 ins. throughout. It is a columnar boulder, similar to others found until lately in the same neighbourhood, but now broken up for building purposes. One only of the supporters occupies its original position, and it inclines in the direction in which the cap-stone has fallen. The height of this stone, when erect, would have been 3 ft. From the accompanying engraving it will be seen that the cap-stone has slidden off its supporters till one side rests on the ground. One of its supporters lies underneath, but the others have disappeared. The cromlech lies south-east by north-west. The ground underneath does not appear to have been probed, neither does it seem that the structure was ever covered with a tumulus: however, if it was, the traces are not at present very visible.

All about the cromlech small surface-quarries have been opened; but when, no one can tell. The *débris* of one of these comes up to the cromlech. The present tenant of Ffynonbach found, about twelve years ago, underneath such a deposit, when clearing it away to level his fields, a cistfaen in a perfect state, and inside the cist there was a human skeleton in a fair state of preservation. The grave was searched, but nothing

further was discovered. The bones were replaced, and covered up. The same person has likewise found another skeleton, stretched at full length, a short distance from the first, beneath a heap of stones and earth. This was also reburied.

There are, in the partially cultivated fields about these parts, several elongated mounds containing stones marked as if they had been subjected to the action of fire.

E. OWEN.

Llanllechid, Caernarvonshire.

GWYN OF TRECASTLE, AFTERWARDS OF
ABERCRAF, Co. BRECON.

ON the 19th of March, 1672, Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, was appointed Lord President of Wales and the Marchers, succeeding Richard Vaughan of Golden Grove, co. Caermarthen, Earl of Carbery. On the 2nd of December, 1682, Henry Somerset was created Duke of Beaufort, still holding the office of Lord President of Wales. We find him two years afterwards making a tour through the dominions committed to his care, accompanied by a large number of attendants and a gentleman of the name of Thomas Dineley, who took notes of nearly all that occurred, and made sketches of ancient monuments and buildings, many of which are not to be found in the present day. "His Grace arrived in Brecon on Wednesday the 6th of August 1684, from Troy, his seat in Monmouthshire; and having been most hospitably entertained by the bailiff, Colonel Jeffreys, his Grace inspected the *Militia* of the county. "The *Foot* were with new hatts, blew cassacks, white sashes edged with blew worsted fringe, broad buff-coloured shoulderbelts, and red stockins. The *Horse* appeared well mounted, with buff coats, carbines, pistolls, back-breast, and pott, bridles, and collars, huisses, with their cloaks

strapp'd behind them. With Officers at the head of both in good Equippage."

The Lord President left Brecon on the following morning, on his way to Golden Grove, accompanied by the High Sheriff (John Lewis of Coedmore, co. Cardigan), gentry, and *Militia* troop, and were met at Penpont by Daniel Williams, Esq., who gave the company "a neat banquet of Sweetmeats and Wine." Arriving at Tre-castle, Thomas Dineley makes the following observations in his Diary of the tour: "In a fair Pedigree in the hands of Edw. Gwyn of Hereford, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, I find that Howel Gwyn, of Tre-castle in the county of Brecon, Esquire, was lineally descended both by ffather and mother off and from v Kings, i Duke, and vii Earls, as set forth by Thomas Jones at Fountaine Gate. Edward I, Philip of France, Edward II (1) and the III (2) of England, Peter King of Spain (3), Edm. Langley, Duke of York, (4) Edm. E. of Woodstock and Kent, (5) Wm. E. of Henault, (6) Sir Thomas Holland, E. of Kent, y^e same arms as that of Woodstock, in right of his wife; Edm. Holland, Earle of Kent, y^e same coat Quincy Earle of Winchester,—Mars, 7 mascles Sol 3, 3, and 1; (7) E. Ferrars and Charley, vayre, Sol and Mars; (8) William Earle Marshal of Engl., E. Pembroke and Ogny. Besides from various Lords, as Wm. E. of Barry, and Elinor d. of Eng. (9), Audeley (10), Jno. Lrd. Wake (11). The quarterings with Gwyn (12), are Reremice or Batts displaied."

The Diary, which was exhibited at the Monmouth Meeting of our Association, remained in the library at Badminton in MS. till 1864, when His Grace entrusted Mr. Charles Baker, F.S.A., Steward of the Seignories of Gower and Kilvey, to edit it,—a task performed with considerable judgment, knowledge, and skill. In dedicating the work to the Duke of Beaufort, the learned and industrious Editor observes: "Although the existence of the MS., now for the first time printed, is not wholly unknown to the *literati*, yet they are but little acquainted with its contents, which are varied and inte-

resting ; and those who may be so fortunate as to become possessors of a copy, will be greatly indebted to your Grace for having it printed, and, I doubt not, will well know how to appreciate it. The number of copies printed has been strictly limited to one hundred, as directed by your Grace."

The volume now before me is a quarto, containing 248 pages, magnificently printed on vellum, by Messrs. Strangeways and Walden of London, upon whom it reflects great credit. According to a review of the "Beaufort Progress," in the *Herald and Genealogist*, it would appear that Thomas Dinely was born about the year 1640, educated under the care of James Shirley, the poet, and in due course became a member of Gray's Inn. He was the author of several topographical and other works, the greater portion of which still remain in MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas E. Wimsington, Bart. He was descended from a family long settled at Charleton, in the parish of Crossthorpe, near Pershore. (See their pedigree in Nash's *History of Worcestershire*, vol. i, p. 272).

Edward Gwyn, in whose possession our author saw a pedigree of the Gwyns of Trecastle, was buried in the north aisle of Hereford Cathedral, and the following is a translated copy of a Latin inscription on a black marble monument in that cathedral, which, however, has long since been lost.

"Near this place lies
Edward Gwyn, Barrister (Lawyer),
Eldest son of John Gwyn of
Abercraf in the county of
Brecon, Esquire.
A man upright, pious, and kind,
His doors always were open
Alike to the poor and to the rich ;
Distinguished for no common judgment
And a prescient mind,
Whom neither threats nor honours allured,
But who weighed in just scales
The authority of the king and the
Liberty of the people.
Hearty in religion, skilled in the

Law, innocent in his ways of life,
 He overcame the world, and left it
 The 23rd of June, 1690, aged 86;
 And he ordered these words to be subjoined:
 'He who hath lived in happy obscurity
 Hath lived well.'

His sorrowing wife, Frances Lady
 Trockmorton, erected this sepulchral
 Marble to his memory."

Thomas Jones, who compiled the pedigree, was the notorious Twm Sion Catti, to whom are attributed many exploits which he never practised or performed. Dr. John Davydd Rhys, his cotemporary, in his *Linguae Cymraecae Institutiones Accurateae*, published in 1592, thus speaks of him;—"Whoever professes himself to be a herald-bard, must know the pedigrees of kings and princes, and be skilled in the works of the three chief bards of the Isle of Britain, namely, Merlyn, the son of Morvryn, Merlyn Ambrosius, and Taliesin the chief bard. And in the science of heraldry, with respect to being thoroughly acquainted with the real descents, armorial bearings, dignities, and illustrious actions of the nobility and gentry of Wales, the most celebrated, accomplished, and accurate (and that, beyond a doubt) is reckoned *Thomas Sion* alias Moethau, of Porth-y-Fynnon, near Trev Garon (Thomas Jones of Fountain Gate), and when he is gone, it will be a very doubtful chance that he will be able for a long time to leave behind him an equal nor, indeed, any genealogist (with regard to being so conversant as he in that science) that can even come near him." He flourished from 1590 to 1620. In the valuable and extensive collection of Mr. William Rees, of Tonn, is a MS. of Welsh pedigrees by this herald. (See *Notes to Dwnn's Heraldic Visitations*, by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick; Williams's *Eminent Welshmen*, and other authorities.)

For the connexion between Mr. Howel Gwyn, of Abercrâf, co. Brecon, Dyffryn, co. Glamorgan, and Blaensawthe House, co. Caermarthen, M.P. for the borough of Brecon, the reader is referred to Jones's *History of Brecknockshire*, vol. i, Appendix v.



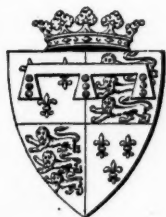
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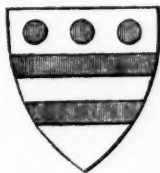
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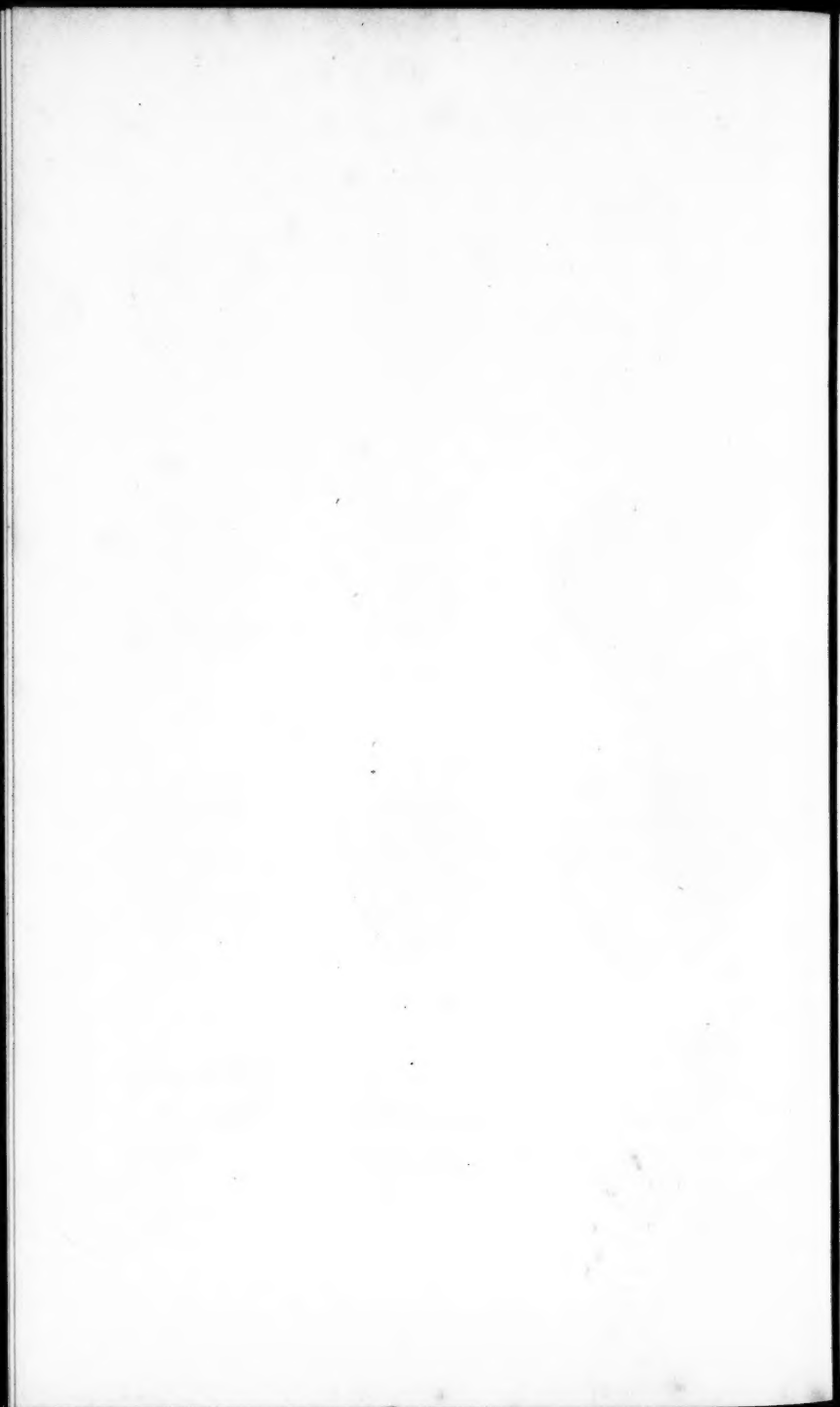
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To insert the pedigree here at length would be tedious, and occupy too much space; however, it may be remarked that, from his ancestor, Howel Gwyn, of Trecastle, the Abercraf estate has passed through several generations of the Gwyn family, to Mr. Howel Gwyn, M.P., the present proprietor.

I cannot close this hurried sketch without tendering my warmest thanks to Mr. Baker for his kindness in allowing the printer the use of the blocks of the arms, which Howel Gwyn was entitled to quarter.

JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A.

Brecon, 26th Nov., 1866.

THE LATELY DISCOVERED CROSSES AT ST. DAVID'S.

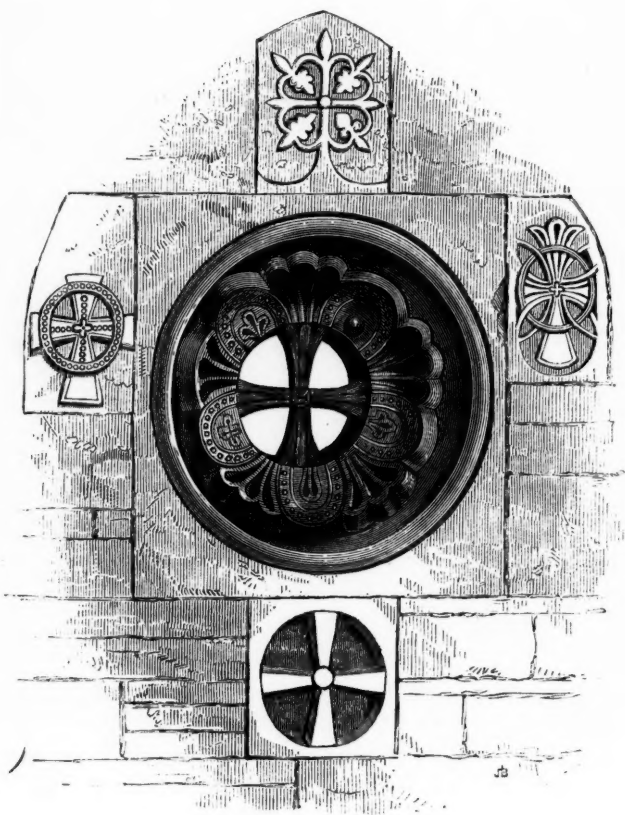
IN the spring of 1866, Mr. Clear, clerk of the works at St. David's Cathedral, directed the attention of Mr. G. G. Scott to certain indications in the west wall of Bishop Vaughan's Chapel. Further investigation discovered a well-built recess in which were placed five crosses,—a larger one in the centre, surrounded by four smaller ones. Except some bones lying in confusion, which had formed part of a human skeleton, nothing else was found. The recess lay a little to the north of the central vaulting-shaft in Vaughan's Chapel, and was at such a height from the ground as to be on a level with the eyes of a man of ordinary size. The spaces between the arms of the larger cross only were pierced, so that a view of the interior of the church could be had. Mr. Clear is of opinion that the small crosses on each side, and level with the larger one, were always intended for their position, but is doubtful if such was the case with the other two. The similarity of the large cross with these side ones would confirm Mr. Clear's suggestion. The one above the large cross is of somewhat later date, while that below is not only of a very different kind of

material, but from its simple character may be considered as earlier than the niche or any of the other crosses. The mouldings of the jambs and arch of the recess are identical with the known work of Peter de Leiâ (1180), to which transitional period the three middle crosses may be also assigned. These crosses, therefore, and the niche or recess appear to compose one work, even if the other two crosses are thought to have been subsequently added. Unusual as it is to find a hagioscope placed at the back of the high altar, yet such may have been the intention in this instance, for the use of lepers or others interdicted from entering the church, for the church of De Leia extended no farther than the great eastern triplet. It is difficult, however, to conceive that that prelate would have even partially blocked up, or otherwise disfigured, so fine a feature of his building, and on which so much care and labour had been expended. It may, indeed, have been subsequently brought from some other part of the church, and placed in its position at a later period, when the triplet itself might have been blocked up,—perhaps in consequence of the erection of the Lady Chapel,—the ground between that chapel and the eastern end of the church being left open until Bishop Vaughan erected Trinity Chapel, when the niche and crosses were walled up as useless, and interfering with the beautiful design of the new chapel. If the blocking up of the great triplet had been rendered necessary by the erection of Trinity Chapel, this curious group would hardly have been used as so much material for that purpose. Whatever, however, may have been the nature and intended use of the niche and crosses, it is clear that at the time it was placed in its present position the triplet must have been, or was in the process of being, blocked.

Other instances occur where a pierced cross served as a squint or hagioscope, although not, as in this case, at the back of the high altar. Such an instance is mentioned by Mr. Blight as occurring in the chancel-arch of Halford in Warwickshire. The question, however, of



NICHE IN BISHOP VAUGHAN'S CHAPEL, ST. DAVID'S.



CROSSES IN THE NICHE IN BISHOP VAUGHAN'S CHAPEL,
ST. DAVID'S.

this group at St. David's is one deserving the attention of those who are best qualified to throw light on the subject; and it is very much to be regretted that the discovery was not made previous to the researches of Mr. Basil Jones and Mr. Freeman, to whom the public is so much indebted for their valuable work, *The History and Antiquities of St. David's*.

The accompanying illustrations are from drawings made on the spot by a member of the Association, Mr. Blight, F.S.A.,—a circumstance which will be a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the representations here given. The dimensions of the niche and crosses are as follow: niche, 5 ft. high, 3 ft. 11 ins. wide; stone on which the upper cross is carved, 1 ft. by 10 ins.; centre cross, 2 ft. 4 ins. by 2 ft. 2 ins.; cross on the right, 1 ft. 1 in. by 8 ins.; cross on the left, 1 ft. 3 ins. high; the lower cross, 11 ins. by 11 ins.

E. L. BARNWELL.

Obituary.

MISS ANGHARAD LLWYD.—This amiable and accomplished lady died on the 16th of last October. She was an early supporter and warm friend of our Association, and has several times contributed to the pages of our Journal, by extracts from valuable collections of MSS. She was born on April 15, 1779, and was a daughter of the Rev. John Llwyd, Rector of Caerwys in Flintshire, the friend and antiquarian coadjutor of Pennant (who makes frequent mention of him in his works on Wales), and who accompanied him in his tours in the Principality. Miss Angharad Llwyd inherited all her father's antiquarian tastes, and distinguished herself as an authoress by her *Catalogue of old Welsh MSS. in Powys*, her *Essay on the Genealogy and Antiquities of Wales*, her *Essay on the Castles of Flintshire*, and still more by her *History of Anglesey*. For all these works she received medals and prizes from the Cymmrodorion Society and from local Eisteddfodau. Miss Llwyd was equally well known for more peculiarly feminine qualities, constant kindness, charity, cheerfulness, and great hospitality. Members of our Association, who were at the Rhyl Meeting, will remember with pleasure their visit to her house, Tyn Rhyl, and her kind reception of them. She was buried, on October 23, in the cemetery at Rhyl, amid universal tokens of public and private regret. Her MS. library, which was in part

formed by her father, is of considerable value to Welsh archaeologists. We chronicle her decease with great regret.

REV. HUGH JONES, D.D.—We have to add, with much pain, to the list of members who have been called away, the Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., rector of Beaumaris, and Vice-President of our Association. Though not a direct contributor to the pages of the *Arch. Camb.*, yet Dr. Jones was always one of its warmest and most consistent supporters. He took a large part with Mr. Dearden in the original establishment of our Association, always encouraged it, constantly attended its Meetings, and afforded a rare example to the clergy of his neighbourhood by the zeal with which he aided our operations. He was well acquainted with Welsh antiquities, early as well as mediæval, from personal exploration; and was always ready with a kind word, or by his presence, to make our Meetings pass off agreeably. In times like these, when so few of the clergy of Bangor belong to our Association, the encouragement and aid of such a zealous friend as Dr. Jones cannot but be felt, and his absence will doubtless be regretted by those who are accustomed to take part in our Annual Meetings. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Archæological Institute, and one of those consistent friends of archæology who were always ready to encourage its study, and to prevent all acts of Vandalism.

Dr. Jones was of Jesus College, Oxford: B.A., 1817; M.A., 1819; D.D., 1844. He was instituted to the united rectories of Llandegfan and Beaumaris in 1843; was Rural Dean for Tindaethwy, and J. P. and D. L. of Anglesey. He had been a chaplain in the navy, was a laborious and conscientious parish priest, and his loss in Beaumaris will long be felt. He died Nov. 3, 1866, aged seventy-three.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1867.

THE next Annual Meeting of our Association is fixed to be held at Hereford, in August 1867, the precise day remaining open for announcement in a future number of the Journal.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that, in anticipation of this circumstance, a Local Committee has already been formed in that city, with the Mayor, J. F. Symonds, Esq., as Chairman, and including Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.; J. King King, Esq., M.P.; M. Biddulph, Esq., M.P.; G. Clive, Esq., M.P.; R. Baggally, Esq., M.P.;

being the three members for the county, and the two for the city of Hereford; and fifty-two other gentlemen, with our active Local Secretary for the county.

The Right Hon. and Rev. LORD SAYE AND SELE has consented to act as President of the Association.

A preliminary meeting of this Committee was held on 4th December, 1866, and steps are taking for making all requisite arrangements. This is just as it should be. It shews that the gentry and clergy of the district take a warm interest in the proceedings of the Association, and are anxious that the Meeting should be a successful one. We hope that the members of the Association generally will appreciate this readiness of welcome, and will attend in greater numbers than usual. Independently of the interest which the city itself possesses as one of the most historic places in the March counties, there is a wide field for antiquarian research all along the border district in the direction of Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; and many an old castle and abbey, and many a fine country church, will be visited and recorded on the occasion of our visit. The locality is judiciously chosen, and we anticipate nothing less than a most important and agreeable Meeting.

We should be glad to hear of papers being in course of preparation, to be read there before the Association; and we must remind members of the necessity of communicating their intentions, in this respect, to the Secretaries as early as practicable.

Correspondence.

REMARKS ON KELTIC ETYMOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—If it is not too late to insert a few remarks in the current Number of the *Arch. Camb.*, I should feel obliged by being allowed to suggest explanations of difficulties which have presented themselves to writers in your last two numbers.

The first difficulty is as to the Welsh name of Valle Crucis Abbey, namely Llaneguest (*cf.* Oct. Number, p. 411). The writer says that

in the *Insuperimus* charter it is called Llanhequestel, "evidently," he says, "the monkish Latinized form of Llanegwest, or, according to Leland, Llanegwistle." With deference I beg to suggest that Llanhequestel is the original form of the word of which Llanegwistle is a more modern, and Llanegwest a corrupted form, if such a regular change in language can be called corruption. Had the monks Latinized the *gw*, they would have changed it into *v*, not *qw*, and so returned to the original form of the word, the Latin *vas*, *vadis* (a surety), and the Sanscrit *vasa*. The tendency of the Welsh language is to harden the initials of foreign words adopted into it. An interesting instance of the old form, *cu* for *gw*, is presented by the legend around a metal salver dug up near Aberffraw a few years ago. The centre exhibits a horseman piercing a dragon with his spear, and the legend, often repeated, around the rim of the salver, CUÆTIDERINBRIT is the old form of *gwarth y deryn brith* (meaning the disgrace of the mongrel bird, i.e., the dragon).

The Latin language supplies numerous instances of the *k* as the old form of *g*; for instance, in the Duilian inscription we find the words *legiones pugnando*, and *magistratus*, in the older form of *pucnando*, *leciones*, *macestratus*. This last word also exhibits *e* as the older form of *i*, exactly as in Llanheqwestel. The change from Llanegwistle to Llanegwest need occasion no difficulty, for the final *l* is dropped in Welsh words as often as the final *r* is. In the following words, for instance, *rhisgl* (the bark of a tree), *yspinagl* (the quincey), *Mwnwgl* (Monile), *cufigl* (*cubiculum*), *huddigl* (*fuligo*), *caddugl* (*caligo*), the final *l* is never pronounced, and often not even written. Llanheqwestel, therefore, in the ordinary course of lingual change becomes Llanegwest, and means "the villa pledged for the endowment of the abbey." I believe we have the word in a still more abbreviated form in the name of a hill near Port Madoc, Moel-y-Gêst, or "the hill of the pledge."

Another difficulty of which I would beg leave to offer an explanation, is one to which a learned writer in the July Number refers, as to the meaning and origin of the word "treen," a name used to designate ruined churches or oratories of the rudest structure and earliest date in the Isle of Man. I will not enumerate the various far-fetched and ludicrous derivations which the writer states to have been given for this word (they may be seen in pp. 268 and 269 of the July Number), for I think the etymology of the word is fully explained by an extract from the *Book of Armagh*, appended as a note to p. 172. Speaking of St. Patrick, it is stated that at Tirawley, in Ireland, he made a quadrangular earthen church out of the soil because there was no wood near ("fecit terrenam de humo quadratam quia non prope erat sylva). After describing the Manx "kil" or "keeil," the writer says the "treen" churches cannot be distinguished from the "keeil," and that the above few words equally describe the character of both. That is no doubt correct, for *treen* is merely the ecclesiastical Latin equivalent of the Gaelic *kil*, just as *monwent* is the ecclesiastical equivalent of the Kymric

llan. The Gaelic ecclesiastical names have disappeared from Wales, except in the Bangors, *i.e.*, "white choirs", and a few "kils", as in Kilken, and perhaps the word *lenach* (a monk) in Ynys Lenach. The Norse *kirk* (*kirkja*), taken from the old pagan circle, has entirely superseded the old Gaelic and Latin names of churches in the Isle of Man and Scotland.

As I am about Manx derivations, I beg to point out what appears to me a very simple explanation of a word which seems to be a standing puzzle to the Manxmen, the word "Keys" in the name by which they designate their local parliament, namely the "House of Keys"; and which, from having formerly the power of imposing taxes, they also call the "House of Taxiaxi." A glance at a Gaelic or Erse dictionary would shew them that *cios*, spelt phonetically *cis* in the Manx language, means "tax"; *cis* being equivalent to the Latin *cesus*, the obsolete form of *census*.

I would beg to suggest to Welsh philologists that a slight knowledge of Gaelic, not to speak of Norse, would be most useful in elucidating the meaning of numerous Welsh words in common use, for which they seek in vain for a meaning in the Kymric or in the kindred British dialects of Breton and Cornish; such, for instance, as *blithion* applied to *gwartheg*, *corlan*, *brechdan*, *enllyn*, *llas-lanc*, *pryd*, in the sense of "a meal"; *llorgan-llenuad*, *plygain*, etc. I shall take *gwanwyn*, the Welsh for "spring", as an instance of words in common use, of which the derivation cannot be discovered, at least from the modern Welsh. The first syllable, *gwan*, is an abbreviated form of the Sanscrit *vasauta*, just as *gwain* is found in the Sanscrit *va-hana*, *gwr* in *vara*, *garth* in *avarta*. But the second syllable, *wyn*, is the Gaelic for "space of time"; thus *ceudwin* is the Gaelic for the beginning of summer, or the month of May; and *sawin* is All Hallows tide.

I would wish, in passing, to remark on an erroneous derivation generally given by Gaelic philologists, of the word *baaltwyn*, or "the first of May", namely, that it comes from *baal-teine* or *belus*, "fire". The real components of the word are, *bale* or *baal* "a beacon", and *win* or *winne*, "time"; it being an old custom in northern countries to light beacon-fires or bonfires on the hills on May day, at the beginning of summer, as well as on All Hallows day, the *sawin*, or "sacred tide." *Baal* is the modern Danish for a pile of fire-wood.

The names of places in Anglesey receive a ready explanation from the Manx; *e.g.*, the farms called Chwaen Hen and Chwaen Du, Cwirt, and Cwirtau, are explained by the Manx words, *chooan* (a dell or little valley) and *cwint* (rushes, or a rushy place). The proprietors of these farms will recognise the fitness of the names. In connexion with this subject, I take the great liberty of saying that I differ from that remarkable man, Edward Llwyd, on the derivation of one word, a very common term in Welsh nomenclature, namely *collwyn*. If my memory does not deceive me, he derives it from *collen* (a hazel-tree), and considers it equivalent to the Latin *coryletum*. I think it more probable that it is the Kymric form of

the Manx *cooill-vane* (the white or the fair retreat). The names of several estates in the Isle of Man begin with the substantive *cooill* with an attribute such as *bane* (white), *injl*, etc., attached to it. We have *cooill* in the Manx Bible (Isaiah xxviii, 17) to designate a "hiding-place" (cf. Cregeens Dict. on *cooill*.)

I do not mean to insist that such words as *win* or *winne* were always essentially and distinctively Gaelic. Such words may have been, at one time, common to the Kymric and Gaelic, and may have become obsolete in the one language whilst they were retained in the other. There are various words which are now apparently hybrid, i.e., compounded of a common Welsh word and another word now unknown in Welsh, which seem to favour this supposition, as *talcen*, *corlan*, *corsygedol*. The syllables *tal*, *llan*, and *cors*, are well-known Welsh words, while the other syllables are only at present retained in Gaelic. Again, with respect to Manx etymologies more especially, caution should be observed that we do not consider all words used by Manxmen as distinctively Gaelic, inasmuch as the Kymric Britons who occupied the Isle of Man from A.D. 515 to A.D. 850, may have left the Manxmen a legacy of some part of their vocabulary. But whilst guarding against this confusion, Welsh philologists would find a knowledge of Manx very useful, especially as the phonetic method of spelling adopted by the Manx people, while it renders the acquisition of the Welsh language easier, also makes the similarity of the Keltic and Kymric languages more striking. It will be seen by the above division which I make of languages, into Keltic and Kymric, that I do not recognise the Kymric as a Keltic language, but that I consider Keltic as synonymous with Gaelic in its larger sense, as including Gaelic proper, Erse, and Manx. Hitherto, at least, I have never heard any valid reason assigned for calling the great British tribes of the Belgæ, Ligures, Veneti, and Cymry, by the name of Galli, Galatæ, or Keltæ.

I fear I am trespassing very largely on your space; but I wish to rectify a probable mistake in my remarks on Norse names in Wales, respecting a bay called Hell's Mouth, on the Carnarvonshire coast. This is a place much dreaded by mariners, as may be gathered from their rendering of the name. Being an open bay covered with large stones like boulders, the Norse words, *hella* (meaning *saxa scopulosa*) and *hellis* (stony cove) seemed to give a good description of the locality. But I fear, as the second syllable, "mouth," is not Norse, that objection may be taken to this hybrid etymology, and that some would prefer its being taken to mean "holy harbour", especially when its proximity to the holy isle of Bardsey, with its twenty thousand saints there buried, is taken into consideration.

One word more, and I have done. I at one time thought the Swelly, near Menai Bridge, was derived from the British *gwelydd* or *gweluz* (sunken rocks) the *s* being supplied by the article *ys*. But I now think that *svelgr*, which Professor Mœbius, in his Norse glossary, translates by *mahlstrom* and *vorago*, is the best explanation of the word, as it so exactly agrees in meaning with the Welsh name

of the place, Gwngyll (a whirlpool). The *r* is changed into *y*, as in the English word "murky," from the Norse *myrkyr* (dark).

I take the opportunity of requesting some one of your learned contributors to furnish me with an etymology of the words *math-avern* and *plumlummon*, *lavan*, applied to the sands near Beaumaris, and of the towns Hereford, Flint, and Brecon.

R. WILLIAMS MASON.

Rectory, Llanfair *justa* Harlech.

Dec. 7, 1866.

WELSH ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—“AN OLD MEMBER,” in his sketch of the growth and condition of the Association, has made some suggestions which deserve the earnest consideration of all who have the welfare of Welsh archæology at heart. Before, however, discussing these suggestions, I wish to make a few remarks regarding the indifference which apparently exists among Welshmen in reference to archæology, as compared with the zeal manifested for the study by Englishmen. If we compare either individuals, or people in general in the same position of life in the two countries, and who have enjoyed equal privileges of education, I think it may be safely said that we are far in advance of our English neighbours in the love of everything that pertains to the past of our respective countries. I will bring forward no other proof in support of this assertion than the testimony of an impartial Englishman thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and who prides himself on being neither a “Celt lover” nor a “Celt hater,” who has not hesitated to admit this superiority. I allude to the Oxford Professor of Poetry’s articles which lately appeared in the *Cornhill*, in one of which he states,—“Wales, where the past still lives, where every place has its tradition, every name its poetry, and where the people—the genuine people—still know this past, this tradition, this poetry, and live with it, and cling to it, while the prosperous Saxon has long ago forgotten his.” The same gentleman, for his candid, out-spoken opinion in favour of Welsh literature, has lately sustained a vulgar and senseless attack from a writer in the leading journal, and has likewise become the butt for the sneers of what the *Saturday Review* has happily termed the “penny mind” of *The Daily Telegraph*. To have provoked such enemies is sufficient proof of the genuineness of Mr. Arnold’s opinions.

If we endorse the truth conveyed in the above extract, how are we to account for the discrepancy pointed out by “AN OLD MEMBER”? In the first place we must not forget that the Association only represents the English and educated portion of the community, and, to a great extent perhaps, the churchmen of the Principality. Keeping these facts in mind, let us search further for other causes which have operated to limit the progress of archæology among the Welsh,

at least to prevent the efforts of the Cambrian Archæological Association receiving a more thorough support from the inhabitants than naturally would have been expected that it should have received. The transactions of the Society are carried on in the English language,—a language which a large proportion of the people do not yet understand, and upon which many of the “genuine” people alluded to by Mr. Arnold look with what they deem a patriotic indifference, which leads many of them to take no interest in the Society; or, at least, just to evince a kind of conventional lukewarmness in its affairs which effects no real good. That the existence of the two languages in the Principality should prove an impediment to the progress of archæology, seems at first sight to savour somewhat of the nature of a paradox; more especially when we call to mind that the Welsh portion of the people once possessed their *Brython* and *Golud yr oes*. Let us not, however, lose sight of the question,—the progress made by the Cambrian Archæological Association among the Welsh. These Welsh periodicals did not materially aid the work of the Society; and the history of their sickly and precarious existence affords another example of one of our great national defects,—the lack of that spirit of unity which might enable us to forget minor differences for a national cause. From the times of Howell Dda down to the formation of the two rival Eistedfods in the present year, this want of unity of purpose and working together has been the great curse of Wales. Another manifestation of the same sectarian principle is to be found in the fact that the mass of Dissenters look upon the Society either with disapprobation, or a species of jealous suspicion. Why they should do so, is not very clear, unless, as before hinted, that its leaders are churchmen, and that the members take too deep an interest in church architecture, ecclesiastical relics, etc. But that such are their feelings, I was convinced a short time ago, when I tried to get the most intelligent men of a certain district (unfortunately for me they were nearly all Nonconformists) to take an interest in the antiquities of the place in which the old church and its patron saint figured rather prominently. My disappointment, I afterwards learned, was owing to the opinions of the leaders of the most influential sect, who looked upon such pursuits as “vanities which ought to be left entirely in the hands of churchmen or Roman Catholics”! Fortunately all Dissenters are not possessed of this peculiar cast of mind; for we know that there exist among them men who are enthusiasts in the study, men who can really admire our churches and cathedrals without thinking this admiration misplaced.

Another drawback to the subject becoming more popular, and which, perhaps, tends more than aught else to confine it to the present limited number, is to be found in the expensiveness of its literature. The restricted supply, and consequent high price, of the books necessary to prosecute the study with success, has damped the ardour of many a young student, who at the outset soon learns the fact, that to become possessed of a good archæological library is

equivalent to devoting a good part of his life, and large sums of money, to its acquisition; unless, indeed, his circumstances are unexceptionably favourable. I often fancy that these same expensive, antiquated volumes have a tendency to chill enthusiasm, and prevent the influx of young members into the Society. Let us take an example. This study, like charity, should begin at home; yet how is the young antiquary to cultivate it without a teacher, without its elementary literature, without his parish or county history? Neither of which, perhaps, have been written; or, if written, it requires an experienced bookworm to get upon its scent, and hunt it down. Some score of catalogues have to be consulted; some dozen book-sales have to be attended, where perhaps you meet a dozen booksellers, like yourself in search of the same book, and against whom it is useless for you to bid; or if fortunate enough to get it, you find your prize valued at from £2 to £5. All this time and money have to be devoted to what we may call the alphabet of the antiquary's recreation. It is seldom that he is satisfied with this single acquisition. By and by he feels a strong desire to consult some of the original sources whence his historian drew his materials: constant references to the *Myfyrian Archæology*,¹ Lewis Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations*, etc., etc., meet his view; and it is only natural that he should wish to procure these valuable works. Vain wish, my young friend! The little hunt after your county history was mere child's play compared with the excitement of a chase after these volumes. Do you know that time and a heavy purse alone will ensure you success? Do you know that a perfect copy of the *Myf. Arch.* has fetched *ten guineas*? You must be content with using another man's library, or try all you can to visit that poor student's Paradise, the Reading Room of the British Museum, where you can heartily enjoy an "intellectual feast." Could not this state of things be remedied? Or is it desirable that our youthful Monkbarns should feel the delights of an exciting but expensive book-hunt in order to test their affection for the study, before they have crossed its threshold? Were our people provided with the materials which would give them an insight into the subject; were they possessed of a manual like Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, illustrated by examples from their own county, and edited by a man less prejudiced than Mr. Wright against the Welsh; their own natural acuteness and love of knowledge would soon lead them to take as much delight in this fascinating study, as many of them take in the more dangerous pursuit of politics.

But our neighbours are not youthful students. Stow, Camden, Dugdale, Stukeley, Hoare, and a host of minor lights, have rendered antiquarian research familiar in England long before the archæological association for Wales was formed. Education, wealth, and leisure, are found combined among them to far greater extent than among ourselves; and unfortunately these are eminently favourable,

¹ The writer is aware that it has taken Mr. Gee some years to publish the eleven parts of his reprint of this work.

if indeed they are not requisite, to a successful prosecution of the study of antiquities. Thus we can see how it is, that although the "Saeson" are not greater lovers of antiquarian researches than the "Cymry," the Kent and Sussex Societies number five times as many members as the Cambrian Association, notwithstanding the population of Wales being considerably in excess of that of these two counties.

I believe it is in the Society's power to bring about a thorough reformation in the history of Welsh archæology, if the suggestion of "AN OLD MEMBER" about the formation of local committees be carried out, and their labours turned to practical account, first, in *publishing the histories of those Welsh counties which are now without them*, at a moderate price. No individual would undertake this Herculean labour; yet I believe the Society, assisted by local efforts, could in a few years fill up the present blank in the county histories of Wales. Let these subordinate societies, or committees, be established in each hundred, or oftener, when practicable, of the county; let them explore the surrounding neighbourhood, investigate its past history, collect its traditions, statistics, etc.; in fact, perform the functions of a commission from the parent Society in their own locality. Let a committee be appointed to arrange and prepare the matter thus collected for publication. A work thus compiled and edited, with the local committees for canvassers, would certainly secure a circulation large enough to repay the expenses of printing and illustrating. If thought advisable, the work could be published in sections, which could be sold at a price within the reach of all.

The Society could also undertake the reissuing of the county histories already in print, with additions, etc., furnished from the ample storehouse of their own Journals, and the labours of local antiquarians, and furnish them at a much more moderate price than book-collectors ask for them at present.

Again, when we think of the great amount of information respecting Welsh antiquities collected by the Society during its twenty years' labours, and treasured up in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, which have hitherto only circulated among members, we think an effort should be made to diffuse this valuable information more widely, either by means of a re-issue, or by means of reprints of selected portions. We know that one county history has been published from such materials.

But the new duties pointed out above, it may be said, are wholly beside the purpose for which the Society was formed, and pertain more to such societies as flourish in England,—the Camden Society, the Old English Text Society, etc. This may be true; yet it is not impossible for the Society to extend its functions so as to make a further effort to render Welsh archæology more complete, more accurate, and more in reach of all classes. As it is, the rarity and costliness of its literature are a reproach to the country, which has as yet only seen the grand promise of better times, inaugurated in the early part of the present century, but partially realised.

E. H.

OPENING OF TUMULI IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The interest taken in the opening of the barrows in Yorkshire and other parts of England, induces me to inform the Ed. of the *N. and Q.* that similar operations took place in India, on the Neilgherry Mountains, and in the country at the foot of them, in 1844 and 1845, under the direction of an officer in the Madras artillery, who published the result of his investigations in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, vol. xiv, 1847. He opened forty-seven tumuli and cairns, leaving many more on the peaks of the range unexplored. The tumuli were common circular barrows raised three or four feet above the surface, and low mounds surrounded by slabs set on end, or circles of shapeless stones. Trees of vast dimensions were sometimes found occupying the surfaces of the tumuli, having been evidently planted there to prevent the ground underneath being disturbed by human hands. These burial-places generally contained a chamber formed by flat stones, not fastened together, which enclosed one or more cinerary urns of red earthenware of elegant shape, and ornamented with fillets and mouldings, and closed by a lid of the same material, with a handle representing a warrior on foot or horseback, a bird or some quadruped. The urns contained charcoal and burnt human bones. In instances where the chamber was wanting, numerous urns (entire and broken) were scattered at various depths under the surface. Besides these urns, the tumuli yielded iron spear- and arrow-heads, small bronze and brass basins, gold rings, and painted carnelian beads. Skeletons in the doubled-up position, enclosed in large earthenware jars, were discovered in some of the barrows of the country below the hills. The resemblance of the Indian barrows and their contents to similar antiquities in Europe, and the association of both cromlechs and other similar remains, suggest that they were constructed by a people of the same origin, whose ancestors had migrated from Central Asia westward into Europe, and southward from India. Stonehenge only wants an inner mound, and Silbury Hill a peristyle encircling its base, to represent Indian *topes* or *dagobahs*."

H. C.

EARLY WELSH TYPOGRAPHY.

PRINTED BROADSIDE, TEMP. ELIZABETH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In a recently published catalogue of curious books on sale by Mr. F. S. Ellis, 33, King Street, Covent Garden, the following remarkable document relating to the Principality occurs, the existence of which may be deserving of record in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*: possibly, moreover, some notice of similar documents, or of

productions of the early Welsh press. The document in question is described as a broadside of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, printed on vellum, and believed to be unique. Its purport is to empower Robert ap Thomas ap Evans to collect alms and subscriptions in the different counties of Wales, for the support of two hundred scholars at Oriel College, Oxford; and also for the maintenance of "the Hospital of our Ladye of Beddelem, the Hospital of S. Johnne bapste of Halywell, S. Nonne and S. Sondaye at Wodstocke, S. Antonye of Wynsore, and the other Hospitallis for lame and impotente people that miscarye in the Quenes wars."

Mr. Ellis observes that this most curious document is unmentioned by bibliographers, and is unlike the work of any London printer. A woodcut border runs down each side of the letterpress, and a large woodcut initial letter is at the commencement. Both the borders and the initial letter are of a most rude style of execution, and would almost, when coupled with the fact that the broadside was printed expressly for circulation in the Welsh counties, lead one to believe that we have here a specimen of the Welsh press of the sixteenth century; which is indeed spoken of by Herbert, but of which no specimen has hitherto been seen. The size of the broadside is $13\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the price £12. 12s.

A. W.

Dec. 11, 1866.

MR. T. WRIGHT AND THE ROMANS IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In his late communication to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Mr. Wright argues that the Romans did occupy Ireland, whatever may have been the general opinion to the contrary. His reasons appear to me utterly undeserving the name of argument. Surely a few isolated discoveries of coins, unaccompanied by any other evidence, cannot be admitted as proof to support his theory. The same may be said concerning the Roman station at Holyhead, with two good roads leading to it. Why should not the works at Holyhead have been intended to guard against attacks from Ireland, or insurgent Welsh? This seems much more likely to have been the object in view than the extending their conquests westward. They might, indeed, have intended it, at some future time, to be a port of debarkation for Ireland; but it will never do to jump to the conclusion that they ever did attempt such a process. The classic authorities quoted by Mr. Wright are dead against him as to any real descent ever having taken place. Surely one, at least, of our Irish members will not allow this new theory to appear in our Journal without being more effectually disproved than these very few remarks can do. Probably such a refutation will appear in the forthcoming

number; at any rate our protest against such a statement must for the present suffice, but will be continued more fully, with your permission, on a future occasion.

M. A.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 154.—THE EMPRESS HELENA.—Can you, or any of your correspondents, inform me of the strength of the escort which accompanied the Empress Helen when *en route* from Llanio, in Cardiganshire, to join the Emperor at Tomen y Mur? And if she visited any of the chieftains, or avoided them?

J. G. WILLIAMS.

[We regret our inability to give our correspondent the information he desires.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

Query 155.—REYNOLDS'S HERALDRY OF N. WALES.—What authority is attached to this work which was published in 1739? I am desirous of ascertaining whether it may be really relied upon, and to what extent.

E. H.

Note 94.—DAUBENY'S "TREES AND SHRUBS OF THE ANCIENTS."—In regard to the suggestion made by the reviewer of Daubeny's *Essay*, etc. (p. 387), I beg to draw your attention to the observations made on the subject of the remains of trees discovered in the parish of Llanwnnog, by the Rev. W. Davies, M.A. (Gwalter Mechain), to be found in the first volume of the *Cambrian Quarterly Mag.* (article, "Llanwnnog"), which I think worth transferring to the pages of your Journal.

Query 156.—Leland states that "poor Caersws hath been both a market and borough privileged." Any information about its charter, etc., will greatly oblige.

E. H.

Query 157.—Any information respecting the Rev. John Owen, LL.B., Chancellor of Brecon, 1740-55, will be thankfully received. The querist has read Howel Harris' account of him, also the allusions in *Drych yr Amserau*, and the Nonconformist histories, who have taken the latter work for their guide, and have dubbed the reverend gentlemen the "Bonner of Wales."

E. H.

Reviews.

HYNFAIAETHAU LLANDEGAI A LLANLLECHID. (THE ANTIQUITIES OF LLANDEGAI AND LLANLLECHID.) By HUGH DERFEL HUGHES. Bethesda, 1866.

WE hail the appearance of this work with great satisfaction. It is the production of one who is engaged as a machine clerk of Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, the result of his leisure hours, the fruit of

his taste and his reading. With singular patience he has acquired a good knowledge of the antiquities of his district, notices of which are now appearing in the *Arch. Camb.*; and he has recorded his observations in a small work of 157 pages, which has been printed at the "slate town" of Bethesda. All this is as it should be, for it shews that a love of, and respect for, antiquarian remains is penetrating just that very class of society which it will most benefit, and by which a preserving influence may be most directly and desirably exercised. Though the clergy and the upper classes of Caernarvonshire take so little interest in the study and preservation of local and national antiquities, yet here we have an instance of one engaged in most laborious daily occupations, with hardly any literary advantages or opportunities, studying the ancient remains of his neighbourhood, and producing a lucid account of them in his native language. We anticipate that one result of the appearance of this work, which has been chiefly subscribed for among the inhabitants of the district, will be the preservation of subsisting antiquarian remains from the destruction which is so commonly their fate. It is a good symptom of an elevation of mind among the working classes, which may raise them above the level of common sectarian disputations, and give them something else to think of than the ordinary religious publications with which they are inundated. We hope that some local publisher may find it worth while to set forth an English translation of this meritorious work, for the use of those visitors who annually flock into the slate country, and by whom such an account of what they meet with round the quarries would be much valued.

The little town of Bethesda, so called from an enormous chapel of that name, which formed its first nucleus, is otherwise known as Glan Ogwen. It is situated on the Ogwen, at the gorge of Nant Francon, in one of the grandest spots of the Snowdon range; and, as our readers are aware, is rich in the early remains which crown the neighbouring mountains, and even come down to the very verge of the town itself. Many of these remains are now being described by one of our members, Mr. E. Owen of Llanllechid, who resides on the spot, in the pages of our Journal; but a brief and comprehensive view of the whole subject has here been taken by Mr. Hughes, and literally brought home to the doors of his friends and neighbours. It is a good sign of the prosperity and intellectuality of a working population, when an author comes forth from it, and treats ably of a subject which might have been expected to interest the learned alone. We warmly congratulate the author and the neighbourhood on this honourable circumstance, and we hope that the author's merits may be recognised and rewarded as they ought. By an arrangement with our own Association, some of our illustrations have been made available for the work in question, the typographical excellence of which is highly creditable to the press of Bethesda.